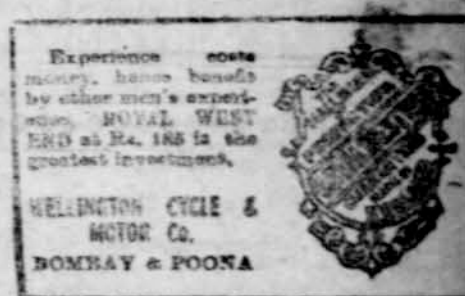




The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 67

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1920.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
20th March	Devanah	8092
21st "	Bombay	17,440 extra.
27th "	Mona	10,990 to Marseilles only
3rd April	Kashmir	8841
11th "	Kalyan	8987
17th "	Kalyan	7845
24th "	Kalyan	7845
1st May	Devanah	8092

The MANORA is fitted with Third Class accommodation for Gentlemen in Ten and Twelve berthed Cabins. The Single Fare to London is £30.

The KILVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

The "Mores" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Mores" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AND JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date	Steamers	Tons
10th March	Dilwara	5978 To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
13th Mar.	Lightning	Karachi & P. Gulf.
18th "	Chakra	Karachi via Kach. Per. 2nd Class passengers. Embarkation 3 P.M. No. 14 V.D.
18th "	Barbara	East and South Africa.
20th "	Barbara	Karachi & P. Gulf 9 a.m.
25th "	Barbara	Karachi carries 2nd Class passengers.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Senjoh Maru	T. Miyazaki	8165	14th Mar. 18th Mar.	18th Mar.
Koyuki Maru	S. Akiyoshi	4739	15th Mar. 25th Mar.	25th Mar.
Tokai Maru	S. Akiyoshi	4739	25th Mar. 5th April	5th April

For Freight apply to:-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Allie Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:- OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet:- 187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000. REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Carriage	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Osaka Maru	1st class	25th Feb	20th Mar	Japan
Shingo Maru	2nd class	15th Mar.	25th "	"
Yasuni Maru	3rd class	25th Mar.	5th Apr.	"
Kawada Maru	4th class	25th Mar.	5th Apr.	"
Kofuku Maru	5th class	5th April	15th April	"
Saigou Maru	6th class	10th April	22nd April	"

For
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

10th April 1920.
8th June 1920.

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:-

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., 1st Mail Buildings, Fort, Bombay

Telegraphic address "Jala"

Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000

SILVER RESERVE FUND \$ 21,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$ 15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colon	Malacca	Sourabaya
Cebu	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Yokohama
Hongkong	New York	
Harbin	Peking	
Hongkong	Penang	
Iloilo	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. W. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1902.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000

RESERVE FUND 66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:-

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to one not exceeding Rs. 5,000 at the credit of the account between the 5th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application of the Bank.

BANKING.

BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL Yen 37,500,000

RESERVE FUND Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK.	MOI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOI	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAIPEH
SINGAPORE	SHANGHAI	SHINGHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAM
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSI
Kobe	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

58, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital authorised Rs. 50,00,000

Capital issued 31,00,000 0 0

Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0 0

Capital Paid-up 16,55,799 9 6

Reserve Funds 13,29,592 8 8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Hawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Kasur	Spinghar
Hampur	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hatranj	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of all stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved discount houses and Banks are bought and discounted.

Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:-

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 5,00,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL Yen 2,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND Yen 6,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:- OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kobe	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Shanghai
Hakata	London	Shimonoseki
Hankow	Moji	Tokyo
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Toraburacho
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Wakamatsu
Kobe	New York	Yantai
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yokohama
Kobe	Onomichi	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Post Box No. 389.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act. Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. in Surrender Value is the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to, GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000

Paid-up Capital £750,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000

Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur |

Calcutta Madras | Mauritius |

Colombo Karachi | Penang |

Delhi Kota Bharu | Rangoon |

Galle (Kanton) | Shanghai |

Singapore | |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:-

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches:-

Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street.

Shree Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.

Calcutta—Bata Bazaar.

London Office:-

2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorized Capital Rs. 12,00,00,000/-

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,72,400/-

Paid-up Capital Rs. 1,80,21,968/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000

Paid-up Capital Yen 61,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:-

Batavia	Bombay	Buenos Aires	Calcutta
Changhai	Dairen	Peking	Hankow
Harbin	Hongkong	Honolulu	Kai-Yuan
Kobe	London	Los Angeles	Lyons
Manila	Nagasaki	Newchwang	New York
Osaka	Peking	Rangoon	Rid de Jangiro
San Francisco	Seattle	Shanghai	Shimonoseki
Singapore	Sourabaya	Tientsin	Tokyo
Toraburacho	Wakamatsu	Yantai	Yokohama

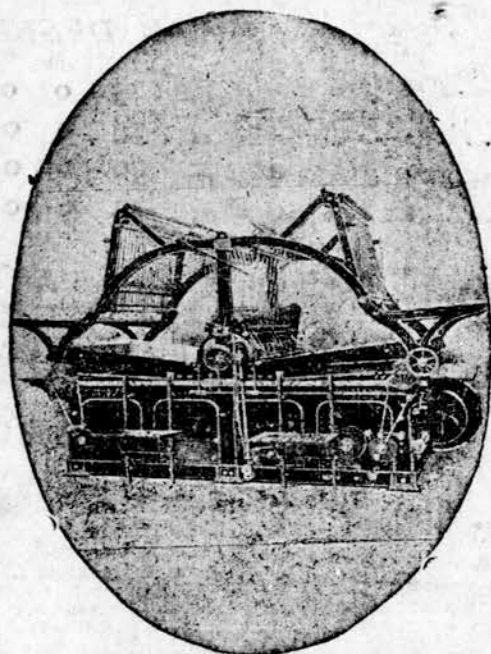
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE PRESS

Telegraphic address:—"CHRONICLE."

Telephone:—
No. 2337.

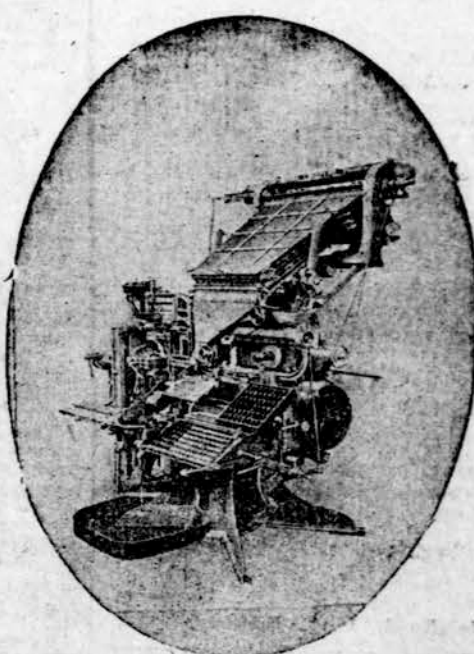
Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY



TWO-FEEDER WHARFE DALE,
PAYNE'S PATENT IMPROVED,

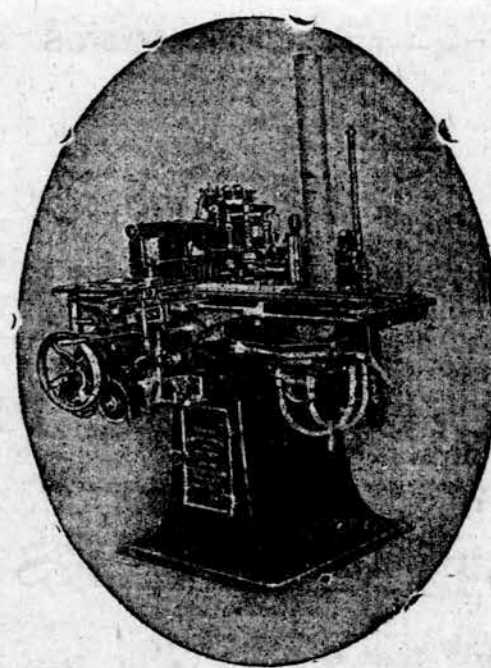
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Printing Works

Customers have ex-
pressed their entire
satisfaction with our
printing



LINOTYPE MACHINE,
MODEL No. 4.

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MONOTYPE CASTING MACHINE,
FRONT VIEW.

Latest and Best Ma-
chinery

Best selection of New
Types.

Best Kind of Work
Turned Out



WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.

For Quotations—Apply to the General Manager.

J. F. T.

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RODGER'S OLD SCOTS?
A WHISKY OF THE FIRST CLASS.

Importers, D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO., BOMBAY.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COM-
PANY LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because
it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to
get up to Rs. 500,000 Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 100,000.
WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
a month working at 1-12 hours only.
For Particulars apply at once mention this paper to the Secretary 20, Gray Street
Calcutta.

GROSSMITH'S
"GOLDEN STILL"
Eau de Cologne

Wonderful freshness, invigorating
quality and delightful odour, dis-
tinguish this really high-class Eau
de Cologne, which is undoubtedly
the finest production of its kind.

It is manufactured from the purest
ingredients and blended with the
knowledge derived from nearly
one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome
for headache, fatigue, or distressed
nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau
de Cologne.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original,
made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,

Distillers of Perfumes,

Newgate Street, London, E.C.

Proprietors of the celebrated Hasu-no-Hana, Phil-Nana,
Shem-el-Nasim, and Wano-Ranee Perfumes.



SHANTI
HAIR REGD. BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the
young and old. It is unique in its effica-
cy, cures unbearable headache, removes
mental disorder and helps to concentrat-
one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark
purchasers are requested to examine the
above t on the table while purchasing

Price, Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Wanted Agents everywhere.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY

Yogabala Mantralaya,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

**CORKS,
CORKS,
CORKS.**

We have received direct from
Manufacturers few very big
shipments of different qualities
and sizes of Corks suitable for
Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers,
Wine Bottlers, Brewers, Jam
and Chutney Dealers, Military
Water Bottle makers, and
Laboratories.

Samples and quotations will be forwarded
free on applications only to above-mentioned
concerns.

**Maher Singh Sapuran
Singh Chawla,**

Merchants and Agents,
GRAND TRUNK ROAD, LAHORE

Branch Office:—"Anarkali Street, Lahore."
Telegraphic address:—"Chawlas, Lahore."

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleepless-
ness, failing memory, brain fog, incapacity, dis-
inclination for work, study or business, gene-
rally and all results of overwork and
cases of "weariness" after slight effort
these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost
miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 50 Pearls, Rs. 2-4-0.

V. P. Charges, a small four extra.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND

CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market. BOMBAY.

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

Lavender and Hair
Douche—once tried
always needed. Tooth
Powder kills germs
of dental decay in
30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1906.

Khotachi Wadi, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite
Museum West, BOMBAY.
**ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE**

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS
CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating con-
finement to bed. Patients attend to their
daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree
to secure the benefit of this treatment be-
fore undergoing it—why not bring your
family Doctor with you to whom convinc-
ing proof will be adduced?

**The Latest Boon
IN INDIA!**

The manufacture of Sodawater
and Lemonade bottles tested
to 140lb. pressure and selling
like hot cakes by

The Allahabad Glass Works,

187 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "GLASSO."

ACHES.

IN THE CHEST

Pain in the chest is a result of conge-
tion, which in turn has been caused by
cough or bronchitis.

RUB ON THE CHEST

Admana's

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub out the pain)
for quick relief—nigay quick.
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free

Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.

55 Sk. Memon St. Market. BOMBAY

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts
prepared. Audit of Books of
Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

17, Kalaheer Road, BOMBAY.

Structure Steel

Rs.
Per cwt.

Angles, Iron $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 3/16$	2
Do. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 3/4, 5/16, 3/8$	20
Do. $3 \times 3 \times 3/8, 5/16$	20
Do. $4 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$	20
Tees, Iron $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 3/4, 5/16$	20
Round Bars $3/16 \times 1/4$	23
Steel plates $1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8$	18/3b
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

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UNION STEEL Co.

No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building,

INDIAN REFORMS

The Government of India Bill, 1919
full text of the bill together with
scheme, reports, memorandum, etc., etc

Price Rs. 1.

Apply to **UNIVERSAL AGENCY.**

191, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

CONSUMPTION

COLONEL'S

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

Writes 20th January:—

"I am glad to say that the friend
for whom you then supplied it,
remains in the best of health. I
have a relation here who has
incipient lung trouble, and I am
very anxious that he should com-
mence your treatment as early as
possible."

A straight question why does the Colonel
use my Medicine?
Because from personal experience, he
knows it is

THE ONLY CURE.

Why waste time and money on medicines
that don't cure?

REV. G. R. WALTERS,

M.L., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.,

VISITS BOMBAY.

Orient Hotel.

FRIDAY—2 to 6 p.m.

Saturday—3 a.m. to 1 p.m.

NO FEES.

Please write for appointment to

NORTHOTE LODGE LONAYLA.

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Thy means of the renowned Bhargava's
HEALTH OF INDIA
India's Leading Salt A

You can always keep yourself in condi-
tion, healthy, hearty, full of life, free from
all stomach troubles and disorders and also
from the most serious diseases due to the
impurity of food. This Salt is prepared
from the pure Indian vegetables and herbs
and can be used with the utmost confi-
dence for the

CLIMATE of INDIA

Health of India is a certain and ab-
solutely safe cure for Constipation, Indiges-
tion, Heartburn, Headache, Stomach Disor-
ders, Impure Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Dyspepsia, Cholera, Loss of Appetite, Cough,
and Asthma, General Debility and
Monthly Disorders peculiar to Females.

Price Rs. 5 per bottle of 700 doses.

" " " 100

Hundreds have Already Tried—

WHY NOT YOU?

Order from:

HEALTH OF INDIA OFFICE,

BENARES CITY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING
STUDIO—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort
Bombay. The leading Institution in the East
announced by Commercial Experts to be the
BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and
F. J. DAVAR.

**DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-
DIABETES**, Rs. 10 per box of 100 Pills
or 100 capsules. Old and heavy cases com-
pletely cured by marvellous extracts of plants
of Dr. G. Danman. Ask for brochures with
numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and
give a full description of your disease.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so
the war must come to an end. If you
wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Car-
riage and Horse, now is the time to realize
the highest price by sending it to MBHTA
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Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and
fine Showroom.

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FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED—4
seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 4
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English and Gujarathi for Job Work,
only intelligent man should see HUNTS
DEWAN & CO., 443, Upper Duncan Road,
Bhyulla. 9506

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER for a soli-
citor's office, one who has experience
of keeping accounts preferred. Apply to Box
No. 254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9508

WANTED for a Commercial office, a good
SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply with
copies of testimonials, stating salary ex-
pected to Box No. 255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay
Chronicle." 9509

WANTED GUJARATI, English knowing
experienced GODOWN-KEEPER for
Bombay Weaving Mill. Apply with certi-
ficates and pay expected to Box No. 231, Advt.
Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9408

WANTED—A good CUTTER for a shop
in Indore. Apply with testimonials
and pay expected to THE MANAGING
PROPRIETORS, Indore Swadeshi Stores,
Indore. 9501

WANTED—By large European Firm,
reliable CLERK with experience of
Customs work. Good pay offered for capable
man. Apply Box No. 233, Advt. Dept.,
"Bombay Chronicle." 9507

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST with
good speed to join on Duty immediately.
Salary according to qualifications. Ap-
ply with testimonials to Box No. 237, Advt.
Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9437

WANTED—A SERVANT with English and
Gujarati knowledge. Apply BOMBAY
WASHING CO., Military Square Lane, oppo.
Watson's Hotel. 9472

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, quick
at figures and well up in accounts.
Pay according to qualifications. Apply with
copies of testimonials to Box No. 247, Advt.
Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9482

SITUATIONS WANTED.

DISTINGUISHED, Experienced Technical
Chemist, trained in England, wishes
starting Consulting Analytical practice.
requires as partner qualified energetic
chemist. Please apply Box No. 257, Advt.
Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9522

WANTED—A suitable appointment by
a young, single, gentleman, qualified in
Agriculture with six years' practical ex-
perience as a head of the Agricultural Depart-
ment in an important native estate, and also
trained in Revenue Work, exceptional testi-
monials. Will accept a reasonable salary.
Apply to Box No. 251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay
Chronicle." 9502

WANTED

WANTED—Can any one, in the Shipping
business give instruction privately
after 6 p.m. to a young man to enter the
line. What terms Confidential. Apply
Box No. 252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroni-
cle." 9504

FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE to England re-
quired by married couple by Steamer
leaving last week in April or up to middle
May. Premium offered. Apply stating terms
to SAMUEL PITZE and Co., Ltd., Bank
Street, Bombay. 9435

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Brand New Overlands Model
and Maxwell both from stock. Prices
reasonable. Apply sharp SUNDERDAS & CO.,
Box No. 292, Bombay. 9467

THREE REQUISITES for success in Art
are—Good ideas, good workmanship and
good materials. The first two you possess,
the third we supply. See our catalogue, THE
BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria
Buildings, Fort, Bombay. TH

IN 1920 see that only the BEST STATION-
ERY, real worth for the money spent is used
in your office. Just a trial order placed with
us will show you the kind of stationery we
stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONER
MART, Victoria Bldgs., Fort, Bombay. TH

A Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS
FOR SALE. Just arrived from Ame-
rica. Never used. Immediate Delivery.
Apply personally to PADAM GOREZ, Choral
Road Station. 9273

FOR SALE

OLIVER TYPEWRITER OLIVER—A few
brand new Oliver Typewriters No. 9
are available for sale. Book your orders at
once to avoid disappointment. Price Rs. 320
each. B. KASHYAP and Co., Lahore. 9500

FOR SALE—An up-to-date AMERICAN
TYRE VULCANIZING PLANT, capable
of producing Rs. 500 worth of work every day.
A very profitable investment on a small capital.
Write to Box No. 249, Advt. Dept.,
"Bombay Chronicle." 9487

**WE have got to offer Soap, Candle, Box,
Glass Bottles and Jars, Zinc, Wire
Nails, Caster Pins, Paints, Cotton Waste pre-
paring Plants complete Cotton Mill, etc. from
America. Write to ASIATIC MACHINERY
STORES CO., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 9458**

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Mahabaleswar BUNGALOW,
well furnished, spacious, best locality
for 1920 hot season. For particulars, apply
to Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay
Chronicle." 9519

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET—Mahabaleswar BUNGALOW,
well furnished, spacious, best locality
for 1920 hot season. For particulars, apply
to Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay
Chronicle." 9519

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in
desirable district of South India com-
prising some 250 square miles and including
a large extent of valuable timber. A consid-
erable area of the property is already under
ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a
well-known Ceylon visiting Agent discloses
from 14,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for
cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.
In view of this, and of the ever-rising land
and timber values in India, and the near ad-
vent of an already sanctioned branch railway,
the property at the present time presents a
rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and
others in search of a sound and improving in-
vestment. Principals only should apply in
the first instance to Box No. 259, Advt.
Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOCKEY.

**THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNA-
MENT**, 1920.

**THIS AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNA-
MENT** this year will commence during
the first week in April.

Entries close on SATURDAY, 27th March,
1920.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay
Gymkhana on TUESDAY, the 30th March,
1920, at 6.30 p.m., and all Teams are invited
to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 25.
The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga
Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith
Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the
Winners and Runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimising expense and
delay to up-country Teams owing to a pro-
longed stay in Bombay while the earlier
stages of the Tournament are in progress, the
first round will be played off by Local Teams
only, all up-country entries being treated as
byes in this round.

Rules, 1916-1917.
Entries should be sent in as soon as pos-
sible to THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 18th March, 1920. 9454

WANTED.

WANTED—Hindoo or Parsee, experienced
in law, trade business and correspond-
ence, to bring reports of all merchants in
Bombay. Salary more than Rs. 100 according
to qualifications. See personally with testi-
monials SETH NANDRAM DAS HIRANAND,
opposite Nagdevi. 9443

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**THE Office of the Indo-British Steam Na-
vigation Co., Ltd.**, will, from Thursday
next, the 18th instant, be REMOVED from
70, Apollo Street to LIPTON'S BUILDING,
No. 33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

(Signed) R. PRATAPJI & Co.,
The Indo-British Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
S. M. KIRTIKAR,
Manager. 9494

WANTED

WANTED—CARGO for Hongkong and Sin-
gapore on steamer s.s. "NAMAMARU"
will arrive on or before 20th March 1920,
and will leave for Hongkong on 25th March
1920.

For particulars write to—
VALIMOHAMED HAJI GANNY,
39, Bhandari Street, Bombay. 9478

AMALGAMATION.

**A. & J. MAIN & CO., LTD.,
AND
SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG WITHWORTH
& CO. LTD. (ENGINE WORKS DEPT.)**

THE above business having been amalga-
mated, the Company will now trade
under the name of—
ARMSTRONGS & MAIN, LTD.

NOTICE

BAI KESARBAI wife of our client Mr.
DWARKADAS DEWJI, left our client's
protection over five years ago and that she
has been since residing with her relation Mr.
Machuradas Gokaldas.
Public are informed that our client is not
liable for any debt or liability that his
said wife may have incurred or may in future
incur.
Dated this 13th day of March, 1920.
9447 Attorneys for Mr. Dwarkadas Dewji.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO ALL FORD OWNERS AND DEALERS:

MESSRS. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India)
Ltd. beg to announce that their Retail
and General Ford Spare Part and Accessory
Stores Department will be CLOSED on the
25th, 26th and 27th of March for the HALF-
YEARLY STOCKTAKING. 9598

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from build-
ing contractors for the erection of three
buildings on the Hughes Road estate of the
Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat Trust Funds
and Properties. Tender forms, specifications
and all other information can be had from the
undersigned at their office, on all office
days. The tenders should reach the
undersigned not later than the 22nd March
1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

K. P. DAVAR & Co.,
Architects & Engineers,
Metilalas Mansion,
14 L. Hummum Street, Fort.
18th March, 1920. 9512

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.

NOVOCAIN

NOW

AVAILABLE.

**THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL
ANÆSTHETIC**. Does not contain
Cocaine. Safe to several times the dose.
Safest and most reliable Local Anæsthetic.

Gold Medal International Congress of
Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION,
Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
STATUTORY MEETING of the
New India Assurance Company, Limited,
will be held at the Registered Office of the
Company at Nos. 2 and 2a, Navami Build-
ings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MON-
DAY, the 22nd day of March, 1920, at 3 p.m.
(S. T.), to transact the following business:
To receive and adopt the Statutory Report
and Audited Statement of Capital Account
as at 28th February, 1920.
Dated this 14th day of March, 1920.
By order of the Board,
R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary. 9258

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON
COMPANY, LTD.

**THIRD CALL OF RS. 20 PER SHARE ON
40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100
EACH.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
above call has been made by resolu-
tion of the Board of Directors and is payable
on or before the 31st March, 1920, and the
holders of the said shares are required with-
in due date to forward remittance in pay-
ment to the office of the Company at No. 1,
Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip
for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st March, 1920. 9264

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

**TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING
UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.**

SEALED TENDERS will be received by
Agents at their office at Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard
Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March,
1920, for the above work in such quantities as
may be required on order from time to time,
during one year ending 31st March, 1921, respec-
tively, commencing 1st day of April, 1920.

2. Tenders must be made on the Com-
pany's printed Forms, which can be obtained
on application at the Chief Store's Superin-
tendent's Office, Parcel, on payment of Rs.
for each Form. No refund of this amount
will be made on account of unused Tender
Forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with
heading as above and a deposit of Rs. 200
(two hundred) should accompany each Ten-
der without which no Tender will be con-
sidered. Only cash or currency notes on which
no interest will be allowed (if currency notes
are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of
the Bombay Circle) or Government Promis-
sory Notes or other securities provided the
market value of the securities on the day of
deposit equals to the amount required will be
accepted as deposits and if the latter they
must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Penin-
sula Railway Company on order." No abbre-
viations being made. The Company is not
responsible for any depreciation and in case
of depreciation the Contractor may be called
upon to put up a further deposit. Interest on
Government Promissory Notes lodged with the
Company will be effected if it is payable
to Bombay and at the special request of the
depositors. Collections of interest are an-
nounced for at the beginning of April and Oc-
tober each year.

4. The amount deposited and tendered to ac-
cept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
Chief Stores Superintendent,
Chief Stores Superintendent's Office Parcel,
Bombay 9th March, 1920. 9206

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A BALANCE ALLOTMENT LETTER No.
112 in respect of 100 shares of the
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
LIMITED, in the name of Waman Vinayak
Dhurandhar has been lost or mislaid. Any
claim in respect of these shares should be
notified within one month to the registered
Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings,
Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will
be issued to the abovementioned owner.
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents. 9529

THE ORIENTAL MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Meeting of the Members of the above
Company which was convened on WEDNES-
DAY, the 17th day of March, 1920, at 2.30
o'clock in the afternoon at the Office of the
Liquidators at Morabhai Building, Apollo
Street, Bombay, stands adjourned to Thurs-
day, the 18th day of March, 1920, at the same
time and place as aforesaid.

CHANDABHOY & JASSOABHOY,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 18th March, 1920. 9516

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Khaki Uniforms
comprising the following articles will be
received by the undersigned up to p.m. on
24th March, 1920. The Covers should be marked
"Tenders" and addressed to the Superinten-
dent Telegraph Engineering Bombay Division,
Bombay; a specimen of the uniform can be
seen at the Superintendent's office.

	Sizes.	No.
Chest	36"	96
Collar	15"	96
Croat	32"	173
Collar	14"	173
Length	42"	96
Pyjamas	40"	274
Puggies	8 1/2" Long, pairs	274
	7 Yards long	274

G. A. HOPKINS,
Superintendent Telegraph Engineering,
Bombay Division. 9499

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

13, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write
FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the
22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to
accept risks at current rates of Premium.
Applications for Agencies from Influential
Parties are invited.
MANILAL MAGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents. 9532

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr.
KHURSHID SURABJI COMMISSA-
RIEWALLA of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant
has contracted to sell absolutely to our client
the property described in the Schedule here-
under written. All persons having any claim
thereon or any part thereof, by way of mort-
gage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance,
survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise, how-
ever required to make the same known in
writing to the undersigned at their office at
Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bom-
bay, within 14 days from the date hereof,
otherwise the sale will be completed without
reference to the claim and the same, if any,
will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground
together with the tenement message and
dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying
and being at Tor Street, within the Fort of
Bombay and in the registration Sub-District
of Bombay and known as Hormasji Wadia's
Chawl and assessed by the Assessor of Muni-
cipal Taxes under No. 28, 8 and bearing Collec-
tor's Old Survey No. 672 and 673, New Survey No.
8782 and bounded as follows, that is to say
on or towards the East by the property of Bai
Ramesh Chandra Ruttonji, Commissioner of
wells, on or towards the West by the property
of Hormasji Temulji Noria, on or towards the
South by a public passage and on or
towards the North by the property of Dinshaw
Curram. 9475

Dated this 14th day of March 1920.
PATEL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHA-
NAKSHAW DINSHAW DAVAR has
contracted to sell to our clients the undermen-
tioned Property. Any person having any
claim or interest in or to the said Property by
way of sale, mortgage, trust, lease, lien, pos-
session, gift, inheritance or otherwise how-
ever, is hereby required to make the same
known in writing to the undersigned at their
office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise
the sale will be completed without any regard
to any such claim and the same, if any, will
be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground
with the building standing thereon situate,
lying and being at Labernum Road belonging
to the Property of the Improvement Trust of
Mr. J. J. Marsland under an Indenture of
Agreement bearing date the 11th day of April,
1911, and expressed to be made between the
Trustees for the Improvement Trust of the
City of Bombay of the one part and J. J.
Marsland of the other part admeasuring seven
hundred and thirty-five square yards or there-
abouts and bearing Plot No. 51, 52 (part) of
New Survey No. 735 and assessed by the Col-
lector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under O
Ward No. 283 (16a), Street No. 111 and bound-
ed on the North by a service passage belong-
ing to the City Improvement Trust; on or
towards the South by the Labernum Road, on
or towards the East by the property of one
Ardashir D. Dulah and on or towards the
West by the property belonging to Hossain-
bhai Heptoola. 9514

Dated this 17th day of March 1920.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Sait No. 3568 of 1919.

**GANGADHAR MAHADEV KA-
RANDEKAR** Plaintiff.

**MAHADEVPRASAD SURAJ-
PRASAD** Defendant.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that at
the 1st day of March, 1920, our client
MAHADEVPRASAD SURAJPRASAD has pur-
chased the entire contents relating to the Um-
bernet and Kanta Forest contracts.

BHIMJI & Co.,
Attorneys for Mahadevprasad Surajprasad. 9575

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr.
JAGMOHANDAS DEHARANDAS has
contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. NAR-
BHARAJ PRANJIVANDAS SHIROFF and
THAKORIDAS MANMOHANDAS THANA-
WALLA, the undermentioned property. All
persons having any right, title, interest, claim
or demand in or upon the said property
either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale,
use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest,
lease, lien, partnership or otherwise, how-
ever, are hereby required to make the same
known in writing to the undersigned at their
office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
within 14 days from the date hereof other-
wise the purchase will be completed with-
out reference to such claim and the same, if any,
will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax
Land or ground with shed and trees standing
thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim,
Matunga, on the Gopi Tank Road now known
as Lady Harding Road in the Registration
Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeas-
urement 8070 square yards or thereabouts
forming part of a larger piece of land regis-
tered in the Books of the Collector of Land Re-
venue and Municipal Taxes under O Ward
Nos. 206, 261 and 501 (b) and 501 (3) and
Street Nos. 85, 86, 87, and 87 B, and
bounded on or towards the East by the prop-
erty of Trikamdas Runchordas, on or towards
the West partly by the property of the West-
land Corporation and partly by the property
of Chowkaran Kallath Mackikaka, on or to-
wards the North by the property of Alimabai
Camrudin Sub-district and on or towards the
South by Lady Harding Road aforesaid.

Dated this 17th day of March 1920.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 9578

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr.
PALLONI JAMSHEDI BAMBHO-
WALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has
contracted to sell the undermentioned prop-
erty to our client Mr. BHAWANJI KARSON-
DAS.

All persons having any claim against or to
the said property by way of inheritance, mort-
gage, sale, gift, lease, charge, trust, man-
agement, easement, or otherwise howsoever are
hereby required to make the same known in
writing to the undersigned at their office No.
48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within
fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise
the sale will be completed without reference
to such claim and the same, if any, will be
considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty ground
or land situate at Mowje Danda and Taluka
Salsette Zilla Thana in the registration Sub-
District of Salsette being a portion of Survey
No. 238 in the square village of admeasurment
2000 square yards or thereabouts and bound-
ed on the East by the land of the Vendors
on the North by the property belonging to Shaz-
ruo Nani, on the South and West by the
private Roads together with the Bungalow
and out houses built on part thereof and re-
gistered in the Books of the Special Officer in
Charge building sites in the District of Thana
under Survey No. 23 under the name of Danda
and by the Municipality of Bandru under
Notified area Santa Cruz Circle House
No. 7 and which forms a portion of the final
Plan No. 23

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lister.
AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES AMERICAN
ASSORTED CHOCOLATES.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th inst. at
2.30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by
Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medow
Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned:
B B & B Bombay—1/3-3 cases 450 lbs.
Medow Assorted Chocolates.
B B & B Bombay—4/5-2 cases 300 lbs. Vic-
tor Assorted Chocolates.
B B & B Bombay—6-1 case 150 lbs. Victor
Assorted Chocolates.
B B & B Bombay—9/12-5 cases 500 lbs.
Medow Assorted Chocolates.
B B & B Bombay—12/17-5 cases 400 lbs.
Medow Assorted Chocolates.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE
LANDED PROPERTY AT MUGHBHAT
CROSS LANE AT KANDAWADI.

On SUNDAY, the 21st March, at 4.30 p.m.
(S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by
Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medow
Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned:
A valuable landed property on the premises
situated on the South side of Mugh-
bhat Cross Lane in the Island and Registration
District of Bombay and containing by admea-
surement 215 square yards or thereabouts be-
lieved to be a little more or less and registered
by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old
No. 122, New No. 1388 and 1412, Old Survey
No. 502 and New Survey Nos. 7639 and 7640
and assessed by the Municipality under "D"
Ward Nos. 557 and 558, Street Nos. 17 and 18
and bounded on or towards the North by the
Mughbhat Cross Lane, on or towards the East
by the property of Jagannath Appaji deceased,
on or towards the South by the property of
Jagannath Appaji and on or towards the West
by the property of Bhikoba Laxman.
Further particulars conditions of sale and
description of title deeds can be had of Messrs.
Mehta and Co., Solicitors at their
office at 25, Medow Street, Fort, or the un-
derigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th March, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
27, Churchgate Street.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will
sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY,
the 18th March, 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.)
at their Rooms, No. 23, Churchgate Street, the
following Household Furniture and Jewellery,
by order of the parties concerned:
Furniture such as Drawing Room Suites,
Cabinets, Cupboards, Almirahs, Sofas, Dining
Table and Chairs, Office writing Tables and
Chairs, Iron and Wooden Cots, Gramophones,
Lamps and wall Lamps, Electric Chandeliers
etc., etc.

Jewellery such as Diamonds, Ear Rings,
Brooches, Bracelets, Collar Buttons, Collars,
Necklaces, Pendants, Malas, Necklaces, Bangles,
Soodas, Diamonds and Ruby and Diamonds
and Emerald Rose Rings, etc., etc.

SALE OF SOAPS, SHAVING CREAM
POWDER ETC. ON SATURDAY, 20TH
MARCH, 1920.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will
sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,
Churchgate Street, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) on
SATURDAY, the 20th March, 1920, a large
quantity of English Soaps, Powder, Shaving
Cream and Cream, by order of the Office con-
cerned.

There will also be a sale of Household Fur-
niture and Jewellery.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at
the time of sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th March 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWAS-
JEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVABLE
PROPERTY, KNOWN AS "SONBHAT
WADY" IN THE VILLAGE
OF JUVEM, NEAR
ANDHERI.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 28th March, 1920, at
4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises,
HIGH COURT.
Q. C. C. J.
Said No 1922 of 1918.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
will pursuant to the terms of the Consent
Decree made in the above said by the High
Court of Judicature at Bombay and dated the
2nd day of February, 1912, sell by Public
Auction, the right, title and interest which is
half of the plaintiffs and 1/3 of 6 defendants is
the undermentioned property on the above-
mentioned day and place.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that vacant piece or parcel of land or
ground situate, lying and being at Juven
near Bandra in the District of Thana Taluka
Subdivision of Khoti, tenure and known as
"Sonbhat Wady," containing by admea-
surement 1 acre and 12 gunthas or thereabouts
bearing Survey No. 54 and Plot No. 1 assess-
ment Rs. 100-8-0 and bounded as follows, that
is to say, on or towards the North by the
public passage, on or towards the South by
the Oart of Laxman, on or towards the East
by the Oart of Madan Jagannath and on or
towards the West by the Oart of Narottam
Mourjee.

The other half share in the property belong-
ing to the 2nd Defendant, Moreswar Haris-
chandra was Mortgage and the half of the
property has been taken possession of by the
Mortgagee Mr. S. M. P. S. in pursuance of
the order made in the Suit No. 744 of 1909 of
the High Court of Bombay and in Civil Suit
No. 78 of 1913 of the Thana Court and the
remaining half of the property in which the
above plaintiffs and the Defendants have the
right, title and interest will be sold.

The village of Juven is approached from
the Park or Andheri Station, B. B. and
C. P. Railway line.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale, application may be made to Messrs.
Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., Auctioneers,
at their Office No. 27, Medow Street, Fort,
Bombay, or to the Underigned Auctioneers.

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Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING SATURDAY

20th March at 9-30 p. m.

AN EXCEPTIONAL ATTRACTION

WITH THE

"Empire's
Fighters"

Depicting the
Work of the Indian Expeditionary
force in France.
Photographed on the Western front and
described by

Dr. H. D. GIRDWOOD,
LL.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.P.S.The MAN who actually faced death to
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The Greatest of All War Films.

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"The Gay Lord Quex"

In 5 Reels

(A MAN OF "AFFAIRS")

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Featuring

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THE EMPIRE.

COMMENCING SATURDAY,

March, 20th, 1920.

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and in the Presence ofTheir Excellencies Sir George and
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Depicting the
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will be grateful for all subscriptions for his
branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund,
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MILLOWNERS' PATRONIZING ATTITUDE.

EXPROPRIATED LANDS.

PARANJPYE'S RESOLUTION LOTS

(By our Special Representative.)

By prolonging the sitting yesterday evening until seven the Bombay Legislative Council was able to get through a good deal of important business relating to matters of general public interest. Prolonging the session to such a late hour was not to the liking of the Hon. Mr. Belvi who at five-thirty moved an adjournment of the House. Researches were made on the Government Bench into the volume containing rules for the conduct of Council proceedings and Mr. Belvi was informed that he could not claim the right to move such an adjournment. He then made a request for an adjournment. The Acting President put the matter to vote, without however calling for a division. Presuming that the "Ayes" made a sound of less than the "Noes" he continued the session, with the result that another resolution was debated upon and disposed off. And when the Council rose Mr. Paranjpye had introduced his proposal for the appointment of honorary visitors to factories. It has thus fallen to his lot to engage the attention of the House for the last two days at the time of its adjournment. His resolution relating to the hardship of expropriated cultivators, which he had introduced the day before was debated on at much greater length than could have been at first expected. It took up the whole of the morning session yesterday and created a most lively discussion. Mr. Paranjpye's proposal to give, the dispossessed owners suffering from the land acquisition necessities of commercial concerns shares at par in these concerns, was ridiculed as unpracticable by Messrs. Harchandrai and Sethna, the latter practically expressing surprise that Mr. Paranjpye a layman in business dabbled in matters outside his academic sphere, but the mover obtained the support to the great interest of the House of the Advocate-General who wanted Mr. Paranjpye slightly to modify his proposal, the amendment being that the cultivators should be given an option of investing the compensation, which is always a compensation in money, or part of it in the shares of the new concerns. The Hon. Mr. Chundil Mehta in a sympathetic speech made the proposition more comprehensive by wishing to drop the word "new" so that all commercial concerns were included, and adding further that the option of investing in shares should be given whenever there was any first issue of capital. The proposal did not commend itself to Mr. Parekh who was afraid the dispossessed cultivators would be reduced to mere day labourers. Rao Sahib Desai was eloquent in its support, but Mr. Rupchand Bilaram the new nominated member from Sindhi, who made his maiden speech on this occasion discussed the principle underlying the Land Acquisition Act in a closely reasoned speech, and declared that the proposition would handicap industrial development. Mr. Curtis elaborately explained how Government did first resort to negotiation to give the cultivator the chance of private sale, before resorting to the sledgehammer of the Land Acquisition Act. He was afraid the proposition if accepted would make the Government's position difficult, as the cultivators when given shares by Government in the concern which had acquired their land would believe there was the guarantee of Government security on those shares. Mr. Paranjpye in a spirited reply to the debate asked whether they did not want to compensate the cultivator, whether he was to be wrenched from his land for which he cherished a sentimental feeling, without some provision being made by which he might retain his connection with it. The amendments which he had accepted had practically changed the phraseology and certainly widened the scope of Mr. Paranjpye's resolution. He was content to withdraw it, but Mr. Chundil Mehta was not, and on a division being demanded it was lost by 21 votes to 13. There is no doubt this Council debate regarding the lot of the dispossessed owners of lands to be acquired for industrial purposes will create a great amount of interest in the rural areas of this Presidency, and the contemplation of their grievances by Mr. Paranjpye will be warmly welcomed.

A "Step Child."

The afternoon session began with the resolution of the Hon. Shaikh Ghulam Hussain demanding Anglo-Vernacular Schools in Central places in the various subdivisions in Sind, or if that be not immediately possible, a provision for the teaching of English in the Vernacular schools in important places in that province. He made the usual complaint of a member from Sind that Sind was always regarded by the Government as a step-child, and asked that very serious efforts should be made to accelerate the educational pace there. Messrs. Upasani, Harilal Desai and Belvi cordially supported him, the latter testifying to the backwardness of Sind by pointing out that when he first entered the Council, he had a colleague from Sind who did not know a word of English. Rao Bahadur Naik wanted the hon. mover to approach the Municipalities in Sind first. He instructed how in his division there had an Anglo-vernacular school run by the Municipality, which was not only self-supporting, but left a margin of profit. Mr. Paranjpye thought this was a most singular

happy experience, but he was doubtful whether such schools ever were self-supporting; he had sympathy with the resolution, but advised the hon. mover to wait until the experimental scheme Government had instituted of teaching English in some select vernacular schools was reported upon. Mr. Goverton gave an account of what his Department had done for Sind. There were 38 English teaching schools, apart from the four big high schools. As regards Secondary schools, he had always understood the Government policy was to assist aided enterprise rather than start departmental schools. Were they going to crush the aided manager? He did not view the proposition in any spirit of hostility and would be glad to have a list of the places in Sind, which the hon. mover thought deserved an English teaching school. Sir Ibrahim assured him that in this case Government sympathy would be immediately translated into action, after which assurance Shaikh Ghulam Hussain, after a graphic description of the hardships of students in remote areas in Sind, withdrew his resolution. He did not fail, however, to point out that local bodies could not do anything in the matter. He was connected with a local Board. Local Boards could do nothing in Sind for education. "We have crippled resources," he declared, "we can't even look after our roads."

The Slow Government Machine.

How slow is the running of the departmental machine was shown in the discussion of the next resolution, which referred to the present procedure of sanctioning plans and estimates for primary school buildings. This is one of the many resolutions bringing out the grievances of local bodies which Rao Sahib Desai wants to move. Yesterday he began with the first which wants to revise the cumbersome procedure relating to the official approval of plans and estimates for primary school buildings. He related how the plans originate, how they percolate from one authority to another, how the Collector, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, the Superintendent Engineer, the Educational Inspector and the Director of Public Instruction must have all their say in the matter; the plans had to go backwards and forwards, and might be held up anywhere in their journey. He pointed out a case where for seven years the plans for a primary school building were undergoing the process of being sanctioned. He hoped the number of authorities having the right of advancing them could be reduced, and that there would be standard plans prepared. To this proposal Dewan Bahadur Godbole gave his hearty support. To a greatly amused House, he gave an illustration of the inconvenience of the present system. In a particular case, the selection of the school site took two years. Then for the next seven years the plans were still being approved. He understood that they now only awaited the signature of the Director of Public Instruction. That, he remarked, would perhaps be secured within two or three months. Rao Bahadur Satho contributed as usual a speech full of constructive criticism. He suggested conferences between the various authorities, so that oral discussion could accelerate the work of approval. Mr. Curtis agreed that some expedition of the process was necessary and the resolution was accepted.

Government and Labour.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat was then called upon to move his resolution asking for a Committee of Inquiry to investigate the conditions of mill and factory labour in the Presidency and to report on measures, necessary for the prevention and handling of strikes, and generally on the amelioration of labour conditions. Mr. Kamat said he held no brief either for the operative or the mill-owner. As a disinterested observer he was concerned to find some machinery which would prevent the disturbance of normal conditions, and he thought a Committee appointed by Government would be of great value. The labour unrest had been undoubtedly due to three main causes, the rise in foodstuffs, the desire on the part of the worker to share in the profits, and, finally, to a demand on his part for some minimum standard of the amenities of life. It was necessary to have in the Presidency some sort of Conciliation Boards, as they had in England as a result of the Conciliation Act of 1896. He thought Arbitration Boards on a voluntary basis would be equally useful. It would be some time before they could be made compulsory. Labour here was lacking in organisation, and it was their first duty to see that it was organised into unions. Referring to the recent strikes in Bombay he regarded the millowners' attitude as rather cold, and regretted that at Sholapur the military had to be called in. "Should not Government preserve law and order?" promptly inquired Sir George Carmichael of the speaker. "Of course, it should," he rejoined, "it was its first duty," but he suggested that to prevent the repetition of similar occurrences some machinery must be established to mediate between Labour and Capital. It was for the Committee he

wished Government to appoint, to suggest such machinery. Mr. Kamat had the curious experience of finding his proposal personally objected to by an important mill-owner, though the Bombay Mill-owners' Association which this mill-owner represents in the Council had expressly supported the appointment of such a Committee. Sir Dinshaw Petit made it clear that he objected to the proposal on his personal capacity because he did not believe much in its utility. He advanced the argument that as H. E. the Governor was keenly interested in this amelioration of labour conditions, they should defer the appointment of such a Committee, until they knew what the Governor would be able to do in the matter. He sought to vindicate the attitude adopted by the Bombay mill-owners in the negotiatory. With a body of social reformers?" asked Sir Dinshaw Petit. This was the expression he used for the Labour Settlement Committee. They were asked to give Labour some different treatment. What did Mr. Kamat mean by that? "I mean closer association," replied Mr. Kamat. "Closer association between whom?" queried Sir Dinshaw. Were the shareholders to come into this direct contact with Labour, or were the mill agents, or their managers, or the men on the spot, and if Labour was not reformed, and did not know how to formulate its demands, they were hardly to blame. The Hon. Mr. Mannobandas Ramji gave ironical support to Mr. Kamat. He characterised the Labour Settlement Committee in the recent strike as a self-constituted body. He wanted a committee certainly, but let it be composed only of mill-owners and the workmen, without the intervention of any third parties. Rao Sahib Desai hoped truth would be out, some day and labourers would find out who their friends really were. He made vague insinuations about agitators, who posed as the friends of the workmen being exposed as the result of the appointment of such a committee, which he welcomed while Mr. Chundil Mehta in a useful speech which considerably widened the scope of the discussion considered that this was an all-India matter. There should be a Committee of Inquiry for all-India, not for a particular province. He advocated the establishment of co-operative Credit Societies before any other reforms. The Hon. Mr. Clayton from Karachi wanted an amendment of the resolution which would have considerably enlarged its scope. He thought as it stood it was too narrow in one place and too wide in another. He would extend the inquiry to all classes of labour, and instead of considering to handle new strikes he would ask the Committee how to prevent them. The amendment proved unacceptable to the mover, and Sir Ibrahim rose to state what Government had done and were doing to improve labour conditions. The usual panacea of appointing a Committee had not escaped the notice of Government he declared, but this, he asked, an opportunity to reopen a difficulty which had been at least temporarily settled. He referred in detail to the Governor's attempts at intervention, during the last two strikes, and thought the most essential thing was to get Labour organised. The Government proposals for providing better housing for Labour had nearly matured. Meanwhile it was necessary for social workers to assist in mitigating the drink evil, 12 per cent. of the Excise revenue came from Bombay alone. Then there was the question of free and compulsory education in Bombay, which the Corporation was to take up. He could assure them Government was willing to do all it could in helping in everyone of these matters, and he asked Mr. Kamat not to press his resolution, and Mr. Kamat after a few general observations agreed.

Civil Justice and Factory Inspection.

Before a considerably depleted house, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Garud rose to demand that a Committee be appointed to examine how civil justice can be rendered more expeditious and efficient. He gave a harrowing tale of congested work in our civil courts, and the indifferent treatment accorded to litigants. "The greater attention is paid to the litigant the greater the tendency to fight," remarked Mr. Satho quietly and suggested that part of the remedy lay in providing separate officials for the ministerial work of the district judiciary. Mr. Harchandrai did not believe in any more committees and as regards congestion of work, they were better off than in the Punjab, where it took sometimes three years to allot a date for the hearing of a suit. The resolution was withdrawn, and Mr. Paranjpye was then asked to move his proposal for the appointment of honorary visitors to factories. He did so with evident reluctance, his idea being that he would open the debate the next morning, fully primed up with facts and figures. He eschewed the latter, but made out a good case for the principle of having honorary visitors and the Council adjourned to resume the discussion this morning.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday, Sir George Carmichael presiding.

The Council resumed the adjourned discussion on the following resolution moved by Mr. R. P. Paranjpye—

"This Council recommends that Government be pleased, when acquiring land for a new commercial concern under the Land Acquisition Act, to lay down a condition that the dispossessed owners be given the option of receiving the compensation for their lands in the form of fully paid up shares in that concern at par."

MR. MEAD.

Mr. P. J. Mead said he would deal first with the question of expropriated ryots. He happened to have received a deputation lately from cultivators of Mulshipeth in the Poona District who were affected by what was known as the Nira Mulla Scheme. There were several misconceptions which he was very glad to be able to remove, and he thought it possible that these misconceptions might be shared by certain honourable members in the Council. In the first place, he only stage that had been reached so far in

connection with the Nira Mulla Scheme acquisition was that the Company were desirous of entering upon lands which were urgently required but which had not yet been notified, and the members of the Deputation represented that it was illegal, high-handed and generally extremely unfortunate that the Company should have endeavoured to get possession of the lands without any legal sanction. It was pointed out to them that on the other hand these few cultivators who were affected had the chance of their lives and they were throwing away their chance to the bare chance of stopping the whole acquisition. It was true that the lands in question had not been notified and therefore the Company had to pay precisely what the cultivators chose to ask for a matter of urgency. He thought the Deputation before they left, understood the situation and he hoped the cultivators would now allow the Company to proceed with their work. The second stage came after the acquisition. The Deputation had already read the agreement regarding the Andhra Valley Scheme, but they misunderstood those conditions. In the case of acquisition of land in the Andhra Valley Scheme it was stipulated that twice the market value of the lands should be paid in addition to the fifteen per cent. for compulsory acquisition. The expropriated ryots had to receive or were to receive the market value plus fifteen per cent. in accordance with the terms of the Act. But it was supposed by the Deputation, to profit to the extent of 100 per cent. on the transaction. The proposals in the case of Nira Mulla Scheme had also come under the consideration of the Government, and Government, as at present advised, had proposed to vary those terms slightly. Roughly, it was proposed that such compensation was to be payable by the Company as on a full consideration of the losses to be incurred by the persons to be dispossessed and other persons affected by the acquisition of the land in the execution of the project, as Government might judge to be fair and reasonable. There was this distinction that they proposed to compensate liberally and re-settle wherever possible all expropriated ryots.

Continuing Mr. Mead said there was only a limited amount of rice land and that too was being taken and if they got such of the expropriated ryots suitable land, it was almost essential that they should move to another part of the country. In discussion with the Deputation he suggested this and he thought it was probable that if enquiries had to be made in that direction the Government should possibly utilise the service of a member of the Agricultural Department to examine tracts of country where expropriated ryots could settle. He was hopeful that some such scheme might be practicable but he was not hopeful that the whole of the eight thousand expropriated cultivators could find such land but the Government would endeavour to find land for a reasonable number. Referring to the case of the Belapur Syndicate, he spoke of the value of land when brought to a permanent canal to command it. Their prime need, he said, was for intensive cultivation—not only intensive cultivation but if possible, for an industrial adjunct to it, namely a sugar cane manufactory. Honourable members might grant this proposition but might ask why not protect the cultivator. The answer simply was that the cultivator needed no protection at all. An industrial project of this kind depended entirely upon the goodwill of the cultivator and he must be kept contented by giving him facilities, otherwise the whole industrial scheme would fail. But it was proposed in the beginning in the case of the Belapur Syndicate that shares should be made available for cultivators. As a matter of fact 45 per cent. of the Syndicate's shares were held by an Indian gentleman residing in the mofussil and had been reserved for those of the expropriated cultivators who might wish to take them up.

MR. HARCHANDRAI.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas said Mr. Paranjpye had not vouchsafed an answer to this very obvious question why the dispossessed ryot, if he was so minded, could not invest his cash compensation in the shares of the Company instead of resorting to this devious process which involved so many complications. The carrying out of the resolution would involve two changes in law. The situation to his mind was that the expropriated landlords did not seem to be quite dissatisfied with the acquisition of their land under the new project. He would rather think that the proprietors of the land in these parts of the country who were not in touch with modern commercialism would be more gratified by the chink of money in their hands than by the possession of scrips representing these shares. He thought the proposition was entirely unworkable and was not calculated to serve the object Mr. Paranjpye had in view, namely, benefit to landlords.

MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKOREDAS. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas said Mr. Paranjpye appeared to him rather to regret that Government should acquire land under the Land Acquisition Act for the purpose of certain industrial concerns, namely the Hydro-electric companies and the Khapoli Land Company. He would like to ask Mr. Paranjpye if he thought it possible that any of these companies could possibly have been started if Government had not acquired land and if Government had not given them that facility which was the mainspring of those enterprises. If the reply to that was "No" and if it was considered on the other side that those enterprises had been in the right direction and added to the prosperity of the Presidency the only inference was that the Government had taken a correct course. The Belapur Syndicate, he understood from the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai, had offered the cultivators in that area the option to subscribe to the shares themselves at par. That fact did not go to support the resolution. With regard to the other companies the Hon. Mr. Mead had made a lucid statement. He should like to correct one or two misrepresentations. Mr. Paranjpye had mentioned three companies, the Belapur Land Syndicate and the two companies relating to the Tata Scheme, and given certain figures. He was informed by the Secretary of the Tata

Company, and as far as he could understand from him, the position of the Tata Power Company was that the total number of villages that would be expropriated was not 31 but 11, and the total number of people, if such village had an average population of 200, would be 2,200 and not 15,000. Mr. Paranjpye had also told them how harshly the people were treated and how they had sworn by the god "Maruti" and by the King-Emperor. He understood from the Tata Power Company that nothing of the sort had happened. In fact, more than 75 per cent. of the people allowed permission to the officers of the Tata Company and the Land Acquisition officers quite willingly and some of them actually welcomed them. It was only six or seven persons who resisted the officers when they entered their land. The reason of that was that several pleaders from Poona sent up their representatives to tell the people that if they sat tight and got up an agitation they would get a higher price. He was sure the Council would not encourage an artificial agitation of that kind. He might say that so far as the Tata Power Company was concerned its directors were anxious to see that the agriculturists should get the full value of their land in addition to the fifteen per cent. compensation and he desired to subscribe to the shares, the directors would have been very glad to give those to them. He was inclined to think that Mr. Paranjpye was giving more credit to these people for their intelligence and for their interest in the share bazaar than they deserved. They knew that many of the people in the districts who had subscribed to the War Loan, did not know where to go to get their loan interest. His own opinion was that the remedy that Mr. Paranjpye had suggested was no remedy at all. He took it for granted that all these companies would be sound and give dividends. He hoped they might give dividends, but some of them might not.

MR. P. C. SETHNA.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said the hardship of the cultivators to which Mr. Paranjpye had referred, was a sentimental one, namely, that the owner had to give up the land where he and his family had lived for years, perhaps for generations. But that sacrifice was made in the general interests of the great majority. It was not confined to cultivators of villages alone, but it was also made by the citizens of Bombay. They knew that the Bombay Improvement Trust was acquiring land for street improvements and it was in the general interests that it should do so. Would Mr. Paranjpye recommend that because this process caused hardship the Improvement Trust should be converted into a limited company, and the persons, dispossessed of their land, should be given shares in that company? He contended that if there was sacrifice that sacrifice was made in general interests. There was just now a greater wave of progress in the industrial direction than in any other direction, and the Government should promote rather than retard it. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye had questioned the wisdom of the Government in reorganising works like hydro-electric works as works of public utility. Mr. Purshotamdas had referred to the Nira Mulla Scheme, and he submitted that this work would not only bring prosperity to the city of Bombay, but also to the villages where land was acquired. The villagers in those places would by degrees become more prosperous and the villages themselves might turn into towns. Then what they had to consider was: Was there such a great demand for shares in companies by those dispossessed cultivators? Mr. Paranjpye had told them that some villagers had asked for shares and were refused, but he did not say how many they were. The ordinary villagers would not dream of investing their moneys in the shares of companies about which they knew nothing. At the moment if there was any demand from them he doubted if their number would come to more than a fraction of one per cent. Mr. Paranjpye said that these landlords should be given fully paid-up shares. But this would create complications, because if at the time of offering shares to dispossessed cultivators they were quoted at discount in the market the concerns would be seriously handicapped.

A LEGAL OPINION.

Sir Thomas Strangman said there could be no doubt whatever that having regard to the country as a whole it was in a high degree important that the works to which Mr. Paranjpye had referred should be undertaken and of course encouraged. Therefore it was quite clear that without the aid of the Land Acquisition Act it would be absolutely impossible to carry them out. Those who were anxious to call the Land Acquisition Act they were bound to cause certain amount of hardship to a few people, but after all, in considering a matter of this kind, they had got to consider the welfare of the majority, and if it was to the welfare of the majority that the work should be carried through, the fact that a few people would be prejudiced and inconvenienced should not stand in the way. Sir Thomas read out the resolution and said there was a technical objection to its terms, because under the Land Acquisition Act the compensation could only be paid either in the form of money or in the form of land. But he took it really that Mr. Paranjpye's idea was that the dispossessed cultivator should be given an opportunity, if he so desired, of investing the compensation money he got, in whole or in part in the shares of the company. If that be so, he would suggest an amendment to the effect that dispossessed owners be given an option of investing the compensation money, wholly or in part, in fully paid-up shares of the concern at par. He, for one, should be very pleased to support the resolution if it was so amended.

Mr. Paranjpye accepted the amendment. Continuing, Sir Thomas said Mr. Paranjpye's idea was that an expropriated landlord should be given an opportunity of investing his compensation money in the company at par, and he quite agreed with him that it was quite fair that a man who was dispossessed of his land, should be put

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Extraordinary General Meeting of Postal Clerks, 10 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
English mail steamer Morea due to arrive 9 a.m.
Extraordinary General Meeting of Postal Clerks, at the Hareeshchandra Karyakaya, 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 19.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Imperial Citizenship Association meeting at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at 339, Hornby Road.
SATURDAY, March 20.
Public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Executive Committee, at 5.30 p.m. to protest against the currency and exchange policy of the Government of India, Mr. J. B. Petit to preside.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Steamer Patricia due to arrive.
Bushman Comedy Company opens at the Excelsior Theatre, 8.30.
Lecture by Dr. Girdlewood, "With the Empire's Fighters," Empire Theatre, 8.30.
Horse Show at the Villington Sports Club.

SUNDAY, March 21.

Variety Entertainment by Grant Medical College students in aid of Children's Welfare Fund and G. M. College Hindu Fund, St. Xavier's College Hall, 5.30 p.m.
MONDAY, March 22.
A Meeting of Government Civil Pensioners at St. Xavier's College, Cruckshank Road, at 5.30 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in Bombay on Tuesday was 125 as against 166 on the corresponding day of last year and 147 on that of 1918.

MOSLEM VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Volunteers of the above Corps are required in Uniform to-night at 8 (S. T.) at the Muzarabad Hall, Grand Road, to receive instructions for the Khilafat Day.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All Home Rule Volunteers are required to be present in full Uniform to-night at 8 p.m. (S. T.) sharp at the Muzarabad Hall near Grand Road Bridge.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYM.

By kind permission of Colonel J. S. McNeill V.C. and Officers, the Band of the 1/12th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana at 6.30 p.m., to-day.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The Central Khilafat Committee of Bombay request the members of all the National Volunteer Corps in the City to be present in Uniform at the Muzarabad Hall, Grand Road, to-night at 8 (S. T.) to receive instructions for the Khilafat Day "Hartal".

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

A variety entertainment in aid of The Children's Welfare Fund and G. M. College Hindu Boy's Fund by the students of the Grant Medical College, will be given on Sunday the 21st March 1920 at 8 p.m. at the St. Xavier's College Hall.

THE NEW HINDI MAGAZINE.

The "Vishwa Vidya Pracharak" an illustrated monthly magazine of Lucknow, edited by Mahatma Gandhi from May next. Its price will be Rs. 2. All correspondence to be addressed to the Manager, Vishwa Vidya Pracharak, Lucknow.

MEETING OF GOVT. CIVIL PENSIONERS.

A meeting of Government Civil Pensioners residing in Bombay and Suburbs will be held in the St. Xavier's College, Cruckshank Road, on Monday the 22nd instant to consider the question of representation to Government for improving the condition of pensioners.

IMPERIAL INDIAN CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association at 359, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business—
1. To consider and adopt the Report of the Secretaries for the years 1915 to 1918. (2) To select the Managing Committee for the ensuing year.

COMMON SALT RESEARCH LEAGUE.

A special address for the Students of the University Examinations and members of the Legislative Council, will be delivered by Dr. V. B. Kulkarni on "The prevention of influenza by nose wash and throat gargles with salt water" to-day at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the hall of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Princess Street, when the Hon. Rao Bahadur Garud will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lanka, Mombasa, Ibo, Chind, Dur-e-Salaam, Zanzibar, Jangra, Guldarn, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karapara will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 25th instant. Registered articles will be accepted till 5 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BOMBAY LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

A petition has been submitted to His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd by the Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association in which it is stated that the petitioners have been exceedingly hard hit by the recent strike of the mill operatives in Bombay. During the whole of that period of 31 days the shops remained entirely closed under the order of the Collector of Bombay and as a result they had to suffer heavy losses. The petitioners therefore pray to His Excellency to make a concession sufficient to enable them to cover the license fees and their current expenses for the period of the strike.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

POONA.

The First Aid to the Injured Class organised by R. E. Paranjpye, Honorary Organiser of the Classes under the auspices of the Poona District Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, was examined by Dr. R. M. Sohoni, and the following candidates are declared successful—
Y. V. Apte, V. B. Muley, S. K. Naik, G. K. Jambekar, N. P. Kulkarni, R. S. Marathe and R. S. Naik.
The Honorary Organiser has in view the formation of an ambulance brigade at Poona, the public are therefore advised to join the new classes to be started in April next. Intending candidates are requested to write to the Hon. Organiser, Poona District Centre's Classes, 516, Nasta's Path, Poona.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, March 18, 1920.

THE JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

Though the Tata Iron and Steel Com-
pany is a Bombay concern, the great
strike at Jamshedpur has been treated
as a local affair, expected to find its
own solution without the interference
or good offices of the authorities in
Bombay. Employers are often prone to
think that a long-drawn strike is bound
to result in the capitulation of Labour.
The sense of easy optimism, along with
the love of prestige, tempts employers
to remain obdurate and expect the sub-
mission of workers as the condition
for negotiations. For more than twenty
days the strike at Jamshedpur was al-
lowed to go on without exciting any-
one in Bombay into active interference,
though the magnitude of the struggle
ought to have made the Directors of the
Company interest themselves in the
settlement, especially after the men had
declared that they did not have suffi-
cient confidence in the General Man-
ager, with regard to concessions. Now
things have grown to a crisis that makes
the policy of masterly inactivity scan-
dalous. Early in January, the General
Manager had notice of the economic
conditions of the workmen and their
claim to better terms. We think that
it was in his address as President of
the Industrial Conference that Sir Dorab
Tata laid down that the welfare of the
labouring classes must be one of the
first cares of the employer. He added:
"Any betterment of their conditions
must proceed more from the employers
downwards than be forced up by de-
mands from below." More excellent
than as a sentiment is it as a maxim
of conduct. We cannot commend Mr.
Tutwiler on the tact with which he
tried to handle a difficult situation.
Probably he was obsessed with the idea
familiar in all strikes, that the workers
should, before everything else,
take the atoning step of joyously
returning to work, in the sure
and certain hope that their employers,
being incarnations of forgiving gen-
erosity, would do them justice without
a thought of punishment. Anyhow, his
offers did not effect the return of the
workers.

As for the strikers, from all
we know of the progress of events, their
conduct, for the first twenty days, was
entirely peaceable. In spite of threats
of expulsion and the quartering of the
military, they enlisted the sympathy of
all observers by their resolve to be
quiet and ignore provocation. Being ig-
norant of the circumstances of the fir-
ing, we are not able to speak of the
actual responsibility of the strikers, but
in tracing the attitude of the work-
men, it is sufficient to notice that for
nearly three weeks they conducted them-
selves with commendable self-restraint.
It was apparent from the beginning, that
with the latitude Mr. Tutwiler had of
maintaining his stern dignity, negotia-
tions between him and the men could not
end in a lasting settlement. The De-
puty-Commissioner could have no illu-
sions on the point. That the Manager,
having a free hand, did not use his
opportunities tactfully, may be shown
easily. The men took a joint vow not to
return to work without concessions.
The Manager was willing to grant some
increments, but he would not declare
himself till the men returned to work.
Now, a vow in the eyes of Indians is a
sacred compact; the Manager perhaps
did not credit it with inviolable sanctity
when he invited the men to rejoin
without some sort of compliance with
their resolution. The men were not so
cultured as Mr. Tutwiler to see things
as he did, and they were having an
unequal struggle after the strain and des-
pair of seventeen days. His contention
was strange. He would not give any
concession at all, till he consulted the
means of the Company to see how big
the final concession could be. Surely,
some sort of an announcement within
the margin of his known ability, could
have been made, as preparatory to a
full grant of their modest claims. We
say this because we understand that
the men were advised to return with a
preliminary concession in recognition of
their position and the promise of a rapid
settlement later. Now the Company
has said that it has suffered great losses;
peace could have been got more cheap-
ly and without any unreal dignity to
defend. They will not gain sympathy
by talking of lost lakhs. They earn
money and declare dividends in crores;
and it is all the more reason that their

workmen should be in conditions of
contentment and gain something cor-
responding to the handsome profits on
which the employers are annually con-
gratulated.

We have no independent know-
ledge of the last phase of the trouble in
which the military fired or was "com-
pelled to fire," to use an apologetic
expression. The expectation gradually to
dissolve the body of workmen, at
each stage leaving the more determined
among them, apparently excited the work-
men, whose long patience gave way.
It is said that they began picketing
and holding up workmen—a familiar
incident in big strikes. The casualties
reported amount to ten killed
and twenty-five wounded. Is it any use
roundly abusing the men for this la-
mentable loss of life? They behaved
with restraint till the long strain and
the fear of disintegrating influences
made them close their ranks and possi-
bly induced some of the hotheads to
refuse on the order of the military to
disperse. We shall await further particu-
lars, but it is a pity that the high-
er authorities of the Company should
have allowed the situation to precipitate
itself in this fashion. There was a
display of lamentable ignorance of
the psychology of industrial unrest
as well as a false conception
of the patience of crowds. We cannot
think that the consequences of drift
were premeditated, but we say they
could have been foreseen. The fact that
the Directors are uneasy over the mat-
ters gives us hope and we trust their
visit will be fruitful in its imme-
diate result. We are sorry that em-
ployers are not realising that undue
stubbornness is economically a miscalcu-
lation. The lessons of the industrial un-
rest we have to treasure for future
knowledge, and we hope capitalists will
soon profit by their experience of pre-
ventable strikes and human suffering.
"Any betterment of their conditions
must proceed more from the employers
downwards than be forced up by de-
mands from below"; Sir Dorab Tata
cannot be excelled in the formulating
of that sentiment, which must be ac-
cepted as a real obligation for peace
and goodwill.

STILL THEY COME.

In response to an interpellation by
the Hon. Principal Paranjpye the Gov-
ernment of Bombay laid on the Coun-
cil table the other day a statement con-
taining the names, scale of salaries and
qualifications of the new European offi-
cers appointed since the signing of the
Armistice to the various public services
in this presidency. The statement is
reproduced elsewhere and it will be seen
that in all thirty-three appointments
have been made twelve of them to quite
newly created posts and twenty-one to
fill existing vacancies. Some of the ap-
pointments were made in England and
in about half the total number of cases
the services of these gentlemen during
the war appear to have been taken in-
to account in the making of the ap-
pointments. Seven of the appoint-
ments carry with them a starting sal-
ary of Rs. 1,000 and over, and in the
case of the rest the salaries range
from Rs. 300 to Rs. 900. It goes with-
out saying, of course, that the majority
of these appointments were made with-
out taking the trouble of inviting ap-
plications, but merely on the recom-
mendation of this or that party or at
the most on consideration of the in-
dividual applications. Though we are
by no means averse to rewarding war
services of persons by appointments to
posts for which they are well qualified, the
interests of the country and the services
demanded that these appointments should
have been publicly advertised, both in
India and in England, so that the de-
serving candidates, including those with
war record, might come in by the open
door. In a good number of the ap-
pointments, no war service has entered
into calculation at all. Why should not
these posts, at least, have been publicly
advertised and an opportunity given to
qualified Indian candidates as well to
compete for them? Are we to assume
that Indians with the requisite qualifi-
cations would not have come forward in
such a case? If Government think so,
they are surely presuming too much.
Take, for instance, the first post in the
official list—that of mechanical expert
at the Government Central Press, Bom-
bay. We are told that the gentleman
who has been appointed to the post is
"a practical printer with a special
knowledge of the working of mechanical
composing machine." Assuming that
the person selected is all that he is re-
presented to be, we would like to know
if the vacancy was properly ad-
vertised and if only the most compe-
tent of the applicants was appointed.
Was any chance given to any Indian
printer to apply for the post? If not, why
not? Or let us take the newly created
post of Assistant Land Acquisition Officer,
carrying a monthly salary of Rs. 990 plus

Rs. 100 as conveyance allowance. The
qualifications of the person appointed—
Lieutenant of the 1st K. G. O. Sappers and
Miners, Roorkee,—are stated to be that he
is a "professional Associate of the Sur-
veyors' Institute." Apparently here too
no applications were invited for the post
and the appointment has been made at
the sweet will of some single individual.
Seeing that the post carries with it a high
salary, would it not have been more prop-
er if the claims and qualifications of more
than one person had been taken into con-
sideration instead of restricting the choice
to one candidate only? There are sev-
eral other appointments, both new and
against existing vacancies, carrying in
some cases salaries as high as 1,200 or
more, which have all been made in the
same objectionable manner. What are
the circumstances which justified the
overriding of the ordinary rules of pro-
cedure in regard to these appointments?
The practice is most objectionable and is
detrimental to the real interests of the
administration. The excuse of "war ne-
cessities" may hold good in a very few
cases, and those also in respect of appoint-
ments of a temporary character, but it
certainly cannot be urged with any fair
justification in the case of the majority of
the posts and especially in the case of the
permanent ones. Not only is adminis-
trative efficiency likely to be jeopardised
by this ill-considered and dangerous expe-
dit of private selection, but such a prac-
tice is manifestly unfair to the children of
the soil, who are debarred from applying
for these posts, in spite of all the neces-
sary qualifications they may possess. An
emphatic protest must be made by public
bodies against racial patronage of this
type and we hope the Government of
Bombay will take the earliest
opportunity of terminating the
temporary appointments at least
and, if permanent posts are to be created
in their place, to proceed to make the se-
lections in the normal way which is open to
them. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye has ren-
dered a distinct public service in drawing
attention to the scandal of these appoint-
ments.

Notes of the Day.

Conclusive Beyond Cavil.

It has been the fashion to sneer at the
Nationalist movement in Egypt as the agi-
tation of a mischievous handful; in fact the
demand for independence is dismissed by some
as the outcry of a faction led by Zaghlul
Pasha. Whatever be the claims of Britain,
the sentiment of the Egyptians, both Moslems
and Copts, has been unanimous. The Egyp-
tian Legislative Assembly consists of 89 mem-
bers of whom 66 are elected. On account of
the present tumult, the convocation of the
Assembly, according to law, is considered
highly inconvenient; the Assembly has been
suppressed and the members are not likely to
be summoned till a suitable Assembly is got
prepared to abandon the claim of national
independence. It is significant, however, that
fifty-two members of the suspended Legisla-
ture assembled to restate their claim of in-
dependence and repudiate the British Protec-
torate. We may presume that the fifty-two
are entirely of the elected group which in its
total comes to 66. In the present circum-
stances, the assembling of so many to signify
their will, is decisive of the opinion of the
Egyptians. Britain to retain the Protector-
ate, has first to override the national will so
expressed, but if self-determination has any
meaning, Britain will have to honour the de-
mand of a people when it is unchallengeably
made.

Self-determination Again.

President Wilson, who in his words showed
more wisdom than in his deeds, said in 1913:
"Self-determination is not a mere phrase. It
is an imperative principle of action which
statesmen will henceforth ignore at their
peril . . . every territorial settlement in-
volved in this war must be made in the in-
terest and for the benefit of the populations
concerned, and not as a part of any mere
adjustment or compromise of claims amongst
rival States." The "claim" of France to Syria
is historic, though entirely artificial
and, as if to accentuate the irony of forced
mandates, France has had to huddle for the
acceptance of her claims as against the
concessions to Emir Feisal by a like treaty
which mutually clashed. One of the treaties
had to be honoured and Emir Feisal made
long sentimental journey to Allied capitals
to get his "claims" ratified according to his
documentary title. France was not disposed
to waive her claims and British troops eva-
cuated Northern Syria in favour of French
occupation. The Syrians, including the
Lebanon Christians who were expected to hail
the entry, objected, and it is well-known that
there were skirmishes between the French
troops and Syrian Nationals; even women
wore the soldier's uniform. It is in the
height of this exciting posture of affairs, that
Emir Feisal, throwing aside wordy diplomacy,

has declared the boundaries of his own king-
dom. Further, the Syrian Congress at
Damascus met to declare the independence of
their country, which as defined, is a fairly
big piece of land, including Palestine, Leba-
non and Northern Mesopotamia. Emir Feisal
has been one of the most patient and argu-
mentative of the Allies, and his claim for ex-
tensive domains is bound to irritate rival
claimants. Emir Feisal was to have been
crowned on March 9. The coronation is over,
but will he have, for the sake of a kingdom,
to fight the very Allies whom he hopefully
helped during the war? The future is on
the lap of the gods.

Anti-Khilafat Propaganda in Sind.

We regret to note that Sir George Lloyd
has declined to receive the deputation of
the Sind Provincial Khilafat Conference,
that had come all the way to wait on him
with a memorial in connection with the
anti-Khilafat propaganda, which was openly
aborted by certain officials in Sind. We
have already published the memorial and
our readers must be aware of the serious
allegations made against these officials of
having abused their position by employing,
or instigating the employment of, various
threats, including prosecution and impris-
onment of persons identified with the
Khilafat movement. In view of the gravity
of the allegations and the widespread re-
spondent caused among the Moslems of
Sind by the attitude of these officials, the
request made by the Sind Khilafat Con-
ference for an open and searching investi-
gation into the matter by a mixed com-
mittee to be appointed by Government,
was not at all unreasonable. We regret
that Government cannot see their way to
institute the enquiry prayed for. We
trust, however, Sir George Lloyd's Govern-
ment realise the danger of allowing the
impression to prevail that their officers and
subordinate employees in Sind could with
impunity actively interfere with the peace-
ful Khilafat movement in Sind and at-
tempt to suppress it by unlawful means.

Reserved Seats for Maharrattas.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee left
it to the Government of Bombay to ascertain
by means of joint conferences of the inter-
ested, what number of seats could be
assigned to the Maharrattas and allied castes
in Bombay. The Government convened a
meeting last week of some representatives of
the Maharrattas and allied castes to which
were also invited representatives of the most
important political associations in the Presi-
dency like the Bombay Provincial Congress
Committee and the Deccan Sabha of Poona.
At this meeting during the discussion three
outstanding questions soon emerged and helped
to accentuate the cleavage of opinion be-
tween the spokesmen of the All-India Ma-
harratta League, and those non-Maharrattas,
who have every wish to find the community gen-
erally known as the Maharrattas given all pos-
sible chances of adequate representation in
the enlarged Council. First, who are the
Maharrattas? Second, should their repre-
sentation depend solely upon their voting
strength in every district? Third, wherever
a seat has been reserved for them, should
they have a right of participating in the
general election? The spokesmen of the All-
India Maharratta League contended that the
term 'Maharrattas' connotes only those
'who would intermarry and intermarry with
the class or caste to which the great Shivaji be-
longed.' This interpretation of the term
would exclude a very large
number of those who in general parlance are
styled Maharrattas. It was because of this
that the Bombay Government grouped the
castes allied with the Maharrattas together
with the pure Maharrattas as such, and we
believe it would be doing a great injustice to
these allied castes if they were to be exclud-
ed now. We would appeal to the politicians
of the All-India Maharratta League rather to
concentrate their attention on finding out
how many seats can equitably and reasonably
be assigned to the whole group, rather than
waste their energy in creating further class
distinctions.

A Fair Proposal.

It must be pointed out that in this Presi-
dency no communal electorates for any caste
or creed except the Mahomedans, have been
contemplated in the Reform Act. To bring
up the question of non-participation in the
general elections, by the Maharrattas and allied
castes, is really to begin discussing what is
outside the limits of that Act. We are con-
cerned not with the bestowal of communal
representation for this group, but with ascer-
taining how far direct representation can
be secured for its nominees. Such direct
representation can in justice be desirable only
for those districts where the Maharrattas
and allied castes have a very large popula-
tion, although their voting strength, under
the franchise rules, may not be in due pro-
portion to their numbers. Such districts
are the Central Division districts, and it is
a fair and essentially reasonable propo-
sal to lay down that in each of these districts
one seat should be reserved for this group.
The Maharrattas and allied castes should have

of course, the right of voting in the general
elections everywhere, and even in the dis-
tricts where seats have been reserved for
them, they can, if their political energy and
combination are equal to the task, contest
successfully for the other seats.
This proposal, which, we hope, will be accept-
able to the leaders of the Maharratta and allied
castes, will secure them a number of seats
commensurate with their political importance
and will obviate any further cause of un-
wholesome friction.

India at the Olympic Games.

The movement started under the auspices
of the Indian Olympic Association to send
strong and representative batch of ath-
letes to represent India at the Internation-
al Olympic Games at Antwerp in August
next deserves the whole-hearted support
of all patriotic Indians. Athletics have
been cultivated in this country from times
immemorial and the numerous "akhadas,"
"talimkhanas" and other indigenous insti-
tutions devoted to physical culture and
games of dexterity, with which the coun-
try is dotted, testify to the keen interest
which the people take in outdoor games.
That there is no lack of talent in this
country which may honourably aspire to
compete in any international contest has
been demonstrated on more than one occa-
sion in the past, when Indian athletes
were pitted against Westerners with inter-
national repute. The laurels which Gama
won in London just prior to the war are
still fresh in our minds. The "barefooted
Indian warriors," who beat some of the
fastest runners in England last year af-
forded another instance when Indian tal-
ent could hold its own against the
Western. Competent observers have also de-
clared that, provided there is proper or-
ganisation, India can legitimately aspire to
be represented at the Olympic Games. The
movement started at Poona to secure such
representation has been able to enlist the
sympathy of Sir George Lloyd and a few
other influential persons like Sir Dorab
Tata. We would have liked the Govern-
ment of India and the local Governments
to identify themselves actively with the
movement, as the Governments of the
various countries intending to participate
in the games are doing. There is not much
time to be lost and we yet hope authori-
thorities at Delhi will see their way to
demonstrate their sympathy with the move-
ment in a more visible and practical man-
ner than they have so far done. In the
meanwhile, the patriotic and sports-loving
public would do well liberally to respond
to the appeal of the Indian Olympic As-
sociation for funds to enable it to carry
out its programme.

Savarkar Brothers.

The Government of Bombay have not
been over-liberal in recommending cases for
the exercise of Royal clemency, and the
King-Emperor's desire that the new era
should begin with no trace of the old
bitterness has, to a large extent, not
been carried out. They deny all knowledge
of the representations of the Savarkar
brothers alluded to by the "Maharratta."
But they can easily ascertain the views of
the brothers and give them an opportu-
nity of making proper representations. It
is just possible that the Savarkar brothers
may have made representations, and that
they may not have reached the Bombay
Government. The example of Bengal should
move the Bombay Government to greater
generosity, and in response to a very gen-
eral desire that the brothers should be
released, they should take the necessary
action.

A Just Grievance.

We have received a very pitiful letter
from the teachers of the primary schools
conducted by the Mahudha Municipality,
stating that the war allowance sanctioned
by Government in the month of April,
1919, has not been yet paid to them. Re-
peated representations were made to the
authorities but to no avail. Some time
back a deputation of the teachers of Mahud-
ha primary schools waited upon the Col-
lector of Kaira and they were assured that
arrangements would be made to pay them
the sanctioned war allowance. Two months
have elapsed since this assurance was given,
but the teachers, who are at present half-
starved, have not still received their allow-
ance. Great hardship is experienced by
the teachers of primary schools who at pre-
sent hardly receive a living wage. And the de-
lay in paying the petty war allowance sanc-
tioned nine months ago cannot be explained
or excused. The case requires to be ur-
gently inquired into and we hope the Col-
lector of Kaira will instruct the proper
authorities to grant these teachers the
sanctioned war allowance which is overdue.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, March, 11.—The Prince of Wales

will leave for Australia on March 16th.

London, March, 11.—The Welsh steel

workers' strike has been settled.

London March 11.—Rome.—Another party of
German has started for Tokyo accompanied
by a German operator.

MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN.

"NOT COMPATIBLE WITH PUBLIC SAFETY!"

VICEROY CONCURS WITH BOMBAY GOVT.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS AMENDMENT BILL PASSED.

WEDNESDAY'S IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 17.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir George Lowndes presiding. There were number of visitors including Mr. Charles Roberts and Miss Roberts.

INTERPELLATIONS.

At question time, Sir William Marris, replying to Mr. Patel's question regarding the number of sittings held by the Rules Committee, said the question was based on a misconception as to the status and functions of the Committee. It was not a Committee of the Council but an informal body which had been appointed by the Government of India to advise them regarding the Rules which have to be made under the Government of India Act. Full reports of the proceedings of the Committee were being forwarded to the Secretary of State, but it would be neither suitable nor in consonance with the practice in such cases that these reports should be made public. The Government of India, therefore, were not prepared to supply the information asked for by the Hon. Member.

Replying to a question put by Mr. Chanda regarding the publication of the subject of the Reforms, Sir William Marris said only one despatch, dated December 25th, 1919, had been received so far. Some of the matters dealt with in it were still under discussion between the Secretary of State and the Government of India and its publication at this stage would be contrary to the standing practice in such cases. The Secretary of State concurred with the above decision.

In reply to a question by Mr. Patel regarding the position of a member in charge of a Bill under the new Act, Sir William Marris said it was proposed to provide in the Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, which will be made under Section 24 (6) of the Government of India Act 1919, that the Member of the Government in charge of the Department to which a Bill relates shall be the Chairman of the Select Committee and that the Member of Council whether an official or non-official who introduced the Bill shall be a Member of the Select Committee. The Government of India have suggested to Local Governments that the Standing Orders to be made under Section 11 (6) by the Governor-in-Council should include a similar provision.

A question by Mr. Chowdhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan, regarding the constitution of the Telegraph Committee, elicited the reply that the Government considered that no useful purpose would have been served by appointing additional non-official Members to the Committee which had now been concluding its sittings. The report and the recommendations of the Committee were expected very shortly. Sir William Vincent replying to Mr. Patel's question regarding an Imperial Court of Appeal, stated the Government had not so far received a memorandum from the Lord Chancellor of England and said the Secretary of State had been reminded on the subject.

REFORMS RULES.

Sir William Marris, replying to Mr. Patel's question regarding Rules to be framed under the Reform Act, said the course which the Government of India proposed to take for the purpose of eliciting opinions upon the rules to be framed under the Reform Act had been stated on more than one occasion. He would once again re-state the intentions of the Government of India in clear terms, together with the reasons for the course proposed. The main rules had to reach England by the end of April or early in May, if time is to be allowed for their due consideration by the Joint Committee and Parliament. The chief of these rules relate to the composition of the Provincial Councils and the Indian Legislature and the rules of business and standing orders for all these bodies. To obtain opinion and advice upon these rules, the Government of India were circulating copies to all non-official Hon. Members of this Council and were also discussing the draft rules with an informal Advisory Committee composed of non-official members. The Local Governments were taking similar steps to obtain the opinion of Advisory Committees and of the non-official members of the Provincial Councils. A large and valuable body of opinion was thus being obtained upon the rules and there was no ground for any suggestion that the rules were being made in secret or were being withheld from criticism. The Government of India will, when they despatch the Rules to the Secretary of State, also consider whether they shall publish them for general information for the purpose of affording parties interested, an opportunity

to lay their views before the Joint Committee. But, it was quite impracticable for the opinion of all the various communities and interests concerned to be invited and considered before the Rules were sent Home. It was with the object of obtaining public opinion upon such points that the Franchise and Functions Committees presided over by Lord Southborough were appointed.

MR. HORNIMAN.

Sir William Vincent, replying to Mr. Patel's question, said his Excellency the Governor-General did not propose to cancel the order of deportation from India passed against Mr. Horniman in April last, as, concurring with the Bombay Government, he did not consider that it would be compatible with public safety to extend to Mr. Horniman, at present, the benefits of the Amnesty clause in the Royal Proclamation.

Sir George Lowndes, replying to Mr. Patel's question regarding questions disallowed during the present session of the Council, said up to the 10th March, 12 questions were disallowed by his Excellency the President, 6 of which were received from Mr. Patel, of which 4 were disallowed under Rule 8 (e) on the ground that they ought to be put in a local Council. It was difficult to state exactly on any given date during a session how many questions have been disallowed in part. But from an examination of the questions disposed of up to the 10th March, it appeared that 27 questions were disallowed in part, 16 of which were from Mr. Patel.

In connection with these figures, it was necessary to point out that out of the 378 questions, of which notice had been received during the present session, 116 or over 30 per cent. have been received from Mr. Patel. "It may add," said Sir George Lowndes, "that if all the other non-official members had displayed the same thirst for information, the total number of questions for the Session would have been nearly 4,000."

STRIKES IN INDIA.

In reply to Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer Sir Thomas Holland laid on the table an interesting statement showing the number of strikes which had recently taken place and the nature of settlement arrived at. 4 pages contain a list of 86 strikes involving 3,00,000 operatives. Of these seven remain still unsettled involving 9,370 men. The period covered is not mentioned but the list does not include the strike at Jamshedpur. It gives the strike in the "Times of India" Press (involving 200 men) and the "Pioneer Press" at Allahabad, (the number of men involved not being stated). In Bombay, the "Praja Mitra," "Sanj-Vartaman," and the "Caxton Presses" also suffered from strikes. The list of unsettled strikes includes the Sholapore Mill strike involving (14,000 men) and Cawnpore Cotton Mills strike (involving 2,000 men). The "Cooper Allen Tannery" (600 men), The "Empire Engineering Company, Cawnpore" (500 men), The "Eastern Chemical Co., Bombay" (270 men), Stevedore Coolies, Karachi (600 men). Latest information is up to February 20th. The biggest single strike in the list is the Bombay Mill strike involving 125,000 men roughly. The next biggest are the Howrah Jute Mills. Strikes 38,000 men, Cawnpore Mills Group 20,000 men, the Sholapore Mills Strike 13,000 men, Bengal Iron and Steel 11,000 men and the E. I. R. Workshops 10,000 men, Calcutta Masons 10,000 men.

Sir William Vincent replying to Sir G. Chittar's question regarding purchases of land by Japanese merchants in Bombay and other places said the Government of India had no detailed information of large purchases of land but instances had been brought to their notice of the purchase by the Japanese of sites for factories in the interior of the country and of business and residential premises at Bombay and other Ports. The Government of India had no definite information but they understood that in certain circumstances the possession of land by foreigners was permitted in Japan and that the Japanese Government were now taking steps to revise their law so as to allow ownership by any foreigner. The matter was under the consideration of the Government of India.

Sir Thomas Holland, replying to Mr. Sita-nath Roy's question regarding searches made in Calcutta at the instance of the Munitions Board, said it became necessary some time ago to make an investigation into certain transactions to which the Indian Munitions Board was a party and in which there was reason to suspect that the Government had been defrauded. In the course of the investigation certain documents were seized by the police under magisterial authority. Inquiries were still in progress and it would be premature to state the results.

EXPORT BILLS.

Mr. W. M. Bailey replying to the Hon. Sir Fazlulbhoj Currimbhoy's question, re-export Bill said (a) the answer is in the affirmative. The Bill was in question was given to the exchange banks on three occasions in consideration as explained in the report of the Currency Committee of the acceptance by the

Banks of joint responsibility for seeing that exports of war importance were not prevented by difficulties of finance. The first undertaking covered the period of 1st January, 1917, to 31st August, 1917, and guaranteed the sale of Council Bills within one year after the war at the rates which were in force at the time of the undertaking viz., 1s. 4d. for immediate telegraphic transfers and 1s. 4 1/32d. for deferreds up to the amount of over buying by each bank during the above period.

The second undertaking was given in respect of the period from the 1st September, 1917, to the 11th April, 1918, and was subsequently extended to apply to the over bought position of the banks as on the 31st December, 1918. It guaranteed the sale of Councils within one year after the war to the extent of the over bought position of each bank at the rates in force during this period viz., 1s. 5d. for immediate telegraphic transfers and 1s. 4 29/32d. for deferreds.

The third undertaking covered the period 12th April, 1918, to 10th May, 1919, and was in similar terms. The rates at which the Councils were to be sold being those in force in this period viz., 1s. 6d. for immediate and 1s. 5 29/32d. for deferreds.

(b) The accounts of the banks working out the amounts which they are entitled to remit at the above special rates have not yet been completely verified. As far as information is available at present they amount to about £6 million under the first, £5 million under the third guarantee. Against these liabilities remittances aggregating £7 million have been effected in the last and current years of which £5 million related to the first and the balance to the second guarantee, leaving a sum of £24 million still to be liquidated. The sterling proceeds of the Council Bills sold up to date to the exchange banks in pursuance of this undertaking would have been higher by £190,000 if they had been sold at rates current for Councils from time to time, instead of at favourable rates. The latter sum appears in the accounts as a short credit for gains from exchange.

REVERSE COUNCILS AND MR. BOMANJI.

The following is the reply by the Hon. Mr. W. M. Bailey to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's question re Mr. Bomanji's application for sterling bills.

The answers (a), (b) and (c) are in the affirmative. The Hon. Member's attention is drawn to the communication issued on February 23rd in which Government reserved the right to refuse any tender absolutely without assigning reason. The Government of India do not propose to enquire from the Deputy Controller of Currency at Bombay why he considered Mr. Bomanji's tender as not being necessitated by genuine trade purposes. They have no reason to believe that the officer in exercising the discretion given to him in this matter made invidious distinctions between European and Indian applicants.

SUPER TAX BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. Halsey presented the Select Committee's report on the Indian Income Tax Bill. The report is unanimous and small changes have been made to clause 5.

Mr. Halsey next presented the Select Committee's report on the Super Tax Bill of which the following are important extracts.

Sir Fazlulbhoj Currimbhoy pressed for an amendment in the Bill which would exempt shareholders in a company from payment of Super Tax on their income derived from a company which had already paid the tax. The majority of us were of opinion that such a concession would be contrary to the principles of the tax proposed by the Bill. The Committee considered various suggestions in connection with the taxation clauses. The first was one from Mr. Sita Nath Ray to the effect that the Hindu undivided family should be placed on the same footing as a company, namely that it should pay super tax at a flat rate of one anna in the rupee. The Committee were of opinion by a majority that the effect of this would be to place a Hindu undivided family in an unduly favourable position as compared with a company in as much as the individual members of the family would not be liable to pay the ordinary super tax on the distributed income, since such income would not be ascertainable.

Mr. Sita Nath Ray then proposed a flat tax rate of one and a half annas, the objection to which was that it would create a hardship in the case of the numerous smaller joint families.

Mr. Sarma proposed a provision on the lines of section 20 of the English Income Tax Act, 1918, which enables partners, copartners and joint tenants in certain cases to make separate claims for relief. The Committee considered the difficulty of ascertaining the shares of individual members of a joint Mitakshara family would be almost insuperable. It was finally agreed that those members who are particularly interested in this question should consider further possibilities and discuss them with the Finance Department of the Government of India. We have not proposed any amendment.

Mr. S. M. Roy, Sir Fazlulbhoj Currimbhoy and Mr. Crum have signed subject to the moving amendments.

Sir Fazlulbhoj Currimbhoy writes: "I sign this report subject to the note of dissent. It is inequitable that a man should have to pay twice and thrice super tax in respect of the same income. I intend to move an amendment to prevent this anomaly."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOODS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir George Barnes moved that the Select Committee's report on the Imports and Exports of Goods Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. He said the Select Committee on the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916, had decided to recommend continuance of the Act until 31st March, 1921. In view of the shortened period which they recommended, they did not consider it necessary to limit the scope of the Act in any other way. So far Government could foresee at present, it would

not be necessary to apply provisions of the Act to any commodities other than foodstuffs including fodder, gold and silver and rouble notes. It might, however, be necessary to consider a further extension in case of foodstuffs at any time.

Mr. Sarma was of opinion that there should be no restrictions on the import of gold, but he recognised that the question would be decided hereafter in connection with another Bill which he understood would shortly come before the Council.

Sir George Barnes then moved that the Bill as amended be passed. The motion was agreed to and the bill passed.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS TRUSTS.

Sir W. Vincent moved that the Select Committee's report on the Charitable and Religious Trusts Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. About 25 amendments were moved and considered; almost all of them were rejected. And the Bill as amended was put to vote and agreed to.

Mr. Halsey then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the enactments amending temporarily the India Paper Currency Act, 1919. (Message incomplete.)

LASCELLES-THEISER WEDDING.

NOTABLE FUNCTION AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 16.

The wedding took place this afternoon of the Hon. Joan Theiser the Viceroy's eldest daughter, with Captain Alan Frederick Lascelles, M.C., nephew of the Earl of Harewood and brother to Lady Lloyd, wife of the Governor of Bombay. The whole ceremony was extremely picturesque and successfully arranged and all Delhi Society was present. The last occasion on which a Viceroy's daughter's wedding took place in India was in Calcutta when Lady Violet Elliot, Lord Minto's youngest daughter, was married to Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, the youngest son of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The marriage ceremony on this occasion was performed at St. James' Church by the Bishop of Lahore assisted by Canon Buckwell and Canon Irwin, D.S.O., M.C. Punctually at 3.30 p.m., the bride arrived and proceeded up the aisle, leaning on the Viceroy's arm. The Hon. Joan Theiser looked extremely pretty and charming in a lovely dress of white net embroidered with silk with a silver tissue train. She was attended by three bridesmaids the Hon. Anne Theiser, sister, the Hon. Gladys Ridley and Miss Barbara Villiers, cousin of the bride and two little girls, the Hon. Margaret Theiser sister and Miss Pamela MacLagan cousin of the bridegroom. All of whom were dressed in pale yellow and silver with silver hats.

The bridegroom was attended by Captain the Hon. Alec Agar Roberts, M.C., A.D.C. The Viceroy, as Bestman, Lady Chelmsford wore a very handsome Tango chiffon with tete de negre hat and feathers. The service was fully choral, the Viceroy's band playing with the organ accompaniment. The Church was most beautifully decorated. After the service was over, the signing of the Register took place in the vestry, the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford, Sir George and Lady Lloyd being the witnesses.

RECEPTION.

The reception which followed at the Viceregal Lodge was a very big affair and was practically a repetition of the state-garden party which was given a few days ago. Every one of consequence in Delhi was there and among the guests were the Commander in Chief and the Hon. Lady Munro, his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lloyd, Lady Ridley, Lady Wenlock and the Hon. Irene Avelly, Lord and Lady Meston. The Members of the Executive and Imperial Legislative Councils.

The bride-cake was a fine specimen of Indian manufacture, having been specially designed and constructed by the Viceregal chef. It stood nearly six feet high. It was duly cut by the bride with her husband's sword. His Excellency the Commander in Chief in a few well chosen and humorous words paid a neat tribute to the charming personality of the bride and said how she would be very much missed at the Viceregal Lodge, at Annandale and in social circles. On behalf of those present, he wished them all possible happiness. Their healths were then drunk with enthusiasm and Captain Lascelles briefly responded on behalf of his wife and himself.

PRESENTS.

The bride received a large number of valuable presents and among these were a cheque from Lord Chelmsford, a diamond necklace from Lady Chelmsford, silver vases from Lord and Lady Willington, a silver salver from Lord and Lady Incheape, a cheque from the Army Headquarters, a diamond pendant from the Secretaries to the Government of India, silver menu holders from the Viceregal Household, an embroidery from Lord and Lady Meston, a clock from Sir Charles and Lady Munro, a silver salver from the Viceroy's staff and a cheque from Lord Riddelsdale and the staff of the Governor of Bombay.

Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Lascelles finally left amidst cheers and good wishes en route for Dehra Dun and Kashmir.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

A Press Communique states:— It is notified for general information that the rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold on Thursday the 18th March 1920, will be as follows:— For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers sh. 7 5/16d. per rupee. For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers sh. 7 3/8d. per rupee.

CRADDOCKIAN REGIME.

SOME RANGOON LEADERS GAGGED.

PROHIBITION TO PARTICIPATE IN KHILAFAT MEETINGS.

(From a Correspondent.)

RANGOON, March, 16.

The Rangoon Khilafat meeting is fixed for the 19th. Notices under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code are issued by the District Magistrate against several Indian public men. Among these are Messrs. S. Vadamarshi, S. P. S. Maniyan, M. K. M. Katharmohidee prohibiting them not to attend or speak at meetings, private or public, at which questions regarding the Khilafat and the future of the Turkish Empire be discussed for a period of two months. Some of our people interviewed Sir Reginald Craddock a few days ago with this result. Great indignation prevails among Indians here.

KHILAFAT PRAYER DAY.

HOW SOME ENGLISH CHRISTIANS VIEW IT.

Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee of India has received the following letter:—

"Dear Sir, 'I am taking the liberty of writing to you that a number of English Christians in India are praying for the guidance of God in the matter of the political future of India, and all the problems which appear to cloud the horizon. 'I understand that my Mohammedan fellow-citizens are about to hold a day of prayer in this connection. I would that the Christians would do the same. 'I enclose a few copies of a leaflet that is being circulated privately and of a notice which has appeared in a few Indian papers, in the hope that even this small effort may be a help towards the satisfactory settlement of the trouble.

"I am Sir, Yours faithfully, (Sd.) 'A. H. RIACH, 'Lt.-Col., R.E."

Poona, 14th March, 1920.

2ND KHILAFAT DAY.

BOMBAY'S PREPARATIONS.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee writes to us:—

The Second Khilafat Day will be observed on Friday the 19th March, 1920. There will be a complete *Hartal* in the town throughout the day. After Juma prayer a special prayer will be offered for the Commander of the Faithful, the Successor to the Holy Prophet of Islam, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. There will be a mass meeting of the Hindus and Moslems presided over by Mr. Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani, at the Mastan Shah Tank at 3.30 p.m. (B. T.), where a final message of protest against the dismemberment of Turkey will be sent to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor through his Excellency the Viceroy.

Every Hindu and Moslem is requested to spend this day in a way worthy of the solemn occasion. No compulsion is to be used, and perfect calm must prevail. Any action otherwise would injure our sacred cause.

All the National Volunteer Corps will be on duty in the different quarters of the town, and their Headquarters will be "Hilal Manzil" (Telephone No. 3425), *Azhar Rahman Street*. The office-bearers of the Central Khilafat Committee will also be present there.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay request all the National Volunteer Corps to assist in the maintenance of peace and order in the town from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. to-morrow, and further request them to attend the meeting of the Volunteers at 7.30 p.m. (B.T.) to-day at Muzafarabad Hall, to receive instructions from the Honorary Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee.

KHILAFAT HARTAL AND MARWARI CHAMBER.

At a general meeting of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, held on Sunday the 14th idem, a resolution was unanimously passed that among the members of this Chamber all the business of Hindus and on account (Khata-Pete), payable on Friday, 19th instant, be held on 18th, Thursday. The payments of time limit hundies and on account (Khata-Pete), payable on 19th Friday, inst. be made on 18th Thursday.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

INDIAN GOVT. NOT CONCERNED WITH SELECTION.

(RUTHERFORD'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

Recd. 8 p.m., March 17.

In reply, in the House of Commons, to Lieut.-Col. James, Dr. Fisher admitted that Mr. Mohamed Ali, leader of the Khilafat Deputation, had been interned in India. He emphasised that the Indian Government was not concerned in the selection of the Deputation and he disclaimed responsibility on the subject.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

A HISTORICAL APPRECIATION

BY V. E. METTA.

When the wise men at Paris decided, a few days ago, that Turkey should not keep any vessels of any sort except a few revenue cutters, how it did not occur to the majority of people in the world, that they were hearing the death-sentence passed upon a once mighty naval Power. People in their admiration for the great achievements of the Turkish army in old times, under Bayazid I, Mohamed II, or Suleyman the Magnificent, are apt to forget that Turkey was the greatest naval power in the world in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

World Famous.

The Turkish Navy was born during the reign of Sultan Mohamed II, the Conqueror of Constantinople. He ordered a navy, composed of galleys and brigantines, to be constructed, and which, he used for sinking the Greek gallees which defended the capital of the Byzantine Caesars. Then a few years later, he took Negropont from Venice with the help of this Navy. He also made himself masters of all the islands of the Aegean, and of most of the Levantine Islands. In 1480 A.C., when the Turkish admiral Ahmed Gedik, took Otranto, Rome trembled for her safety. But she was saved, because the famous Conqueror suddenly died at that time.

Under Suleyman the Magnificent, the Turkish Navy became famous in the world. He used it for taking the island of Rhodes from the Knights of St. John, and when he had succeeded in his object, he found himself master of the whole eastern basin of the Mediterranean.

Exploits of Barbarossa.

The Moors, after being brutally expelled from their homes in Spain, had settled down in Northern Africa, and had taken to piracy. Their numbers were soon strengthened by the Ottoman Turks. One Urui Reis, a Turk, with his headquarters at Tunis, became a terror to the Europeans. Once, whilst waiting near Elba, he saw two galleys royal, laden with goods from Genoa for Pope Julius II. Though he had only a galley and a few men with him, he boldly attacked his opponents, and became their master. A little while after this event, he had the joy of destroying a mighty Spanish fleet, which was sent against both the Turks and the Moors in Africa. On his death, his brother Kheyer-ed-din, famous in the world as "Barbarossa" (on account of his red beard) continued his work. This great captain was at first made the Beglerbeg of Algiers by Suleyman. He then defeated a great Spanish fleet under Don Hugo, and sent at the same time, one of his lieutenants to take Majorca, which he did successfully. On hearing the news of these doings, Suleyman then made him the Chief Admiral of the Turkish Navy. To attempt to describe the activities of Barbarossa would require a whole book. Charles V, Venice, and other European naval powers were humiliated by him again and again. Once he seized 15 galleys at Otranto, took Tunis, and laid waste the Apulian coast, swearing that he would soon nominate a Pope of his own choice at Rome. It is also interesting to note, that Suleyman had a Suez Fleet, which conquered Aden, and was often seen in the Indian Ocean, which made the Portuguese on the Western Coast of India tremble for their possessions in this country. The power and the terror of the Turkish Navy became so great, that at last, the Pope, Spain, and Venice, united together to crush it. They collected together 200 ships of war, 2,500 guns, and 6,000 men under the great Andrea Doria, Capello, and Grimani. Barbarossa with a far inferior force stationed himself near Prevesa, a Turkish fortress. But the Christians were so afraid of him, that they dared not attack him. Thus days and weeks passed. At last, they made up their minds to retreat in order. Then Barbarossa came out, gave them a hot pursuit, took seven of their galleys, and sank almost all the remaining ones. The Turkish Fleet thus became the mistress of the whole of the Mediterranean Sea.

Before Barbarossa's death, he was invited to Marseille by Francis I as an ally, and on that occasion, the banner of Our Lady was lowered and the Crescent put up in its place. He also appeared off the mouth of the Tiber, and terrified the inhabitants of Civita Vecchia.

The successor of Barbarossa was Dragut (or Torghut), who annihilated the fleet which Charles V sent against Algiers, on hearing of Barbarossa's death. Another great battle was successfully fought near Tripoli by him, in which 18,000 Europeans were killed. It is also worth remembering, that Ochiali, though defeated by the Christians at Lepanto, humiliated Venice, and other European States soon afterwards. He re-took Tunis in 1674 A.C., which Don Juan, the Victor of Lepanto, had taken in 1573 A.C. Do the Allied statesmen think, that they will "set Turkey up on her legs again," by depriving her of her navy, that is, one of her arms, which all the nations use for offensive and defensive purposes?

Official and Personal.

Colonel Sir John Ramsay arrived at Government House yesterday.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd accompanied by Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary, Captain O Brooke-Smith and Captain J. Verney Aides-de-Camp, returned from Delhi this morning.

A Calcutta wire of March 16 says: A big fire broke out late this afternoon at the Ocean Jute Press at Chitpore owned by Messrs. Osman Jamal and Company. The godown which was fully loaded with kuteh and pucca bales of jute was completely gutted, damage being estimated at about Rs. 4 lakhs. Four fire engines are still at work.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

in a favourable position. Then Mr. Sethna had suggested that the company would be prejudiced by such a resolution being given effect to. But he ventured to think that that would not be so. After all the market value of land would bear a very small proportion indeed to the capital of the company, so that they would only give a very small concession indeed to the expropriated cultivator—a concession which he might very much value. He did not think any objection could be taken to the resolution if put in the form he had suggested.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit opposed the resolution. The operation of acquiring land did not begin till the company was formed and license was granted by Government, so that the process took some months and by the time the acquisition of land commenced shares were quoted in the stock exchange either at premium or discount. The suggestion before this Council was that the landowners whose lands had been acquired would take up the shares if they were at premium, but if they were at discount they would want hard cash. That would be a one-sided arrangement and he did not think the Council would pass a resolution which would give such unfair treatment to the companies and such advantage to the landowners. The remedy proposed by Mr. Paranjyee was absolutely unsuitable and impracticable.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said there could not be any objection to giving the kind of option suggested in Mr. Paranjyee's resolution. Most of the companies had given facilities to the owners of land whom they had dispossessed. It was a fact that most of the companies reserved portions of their capital for expropriated landowners. He suggested certain amendments, according to which the resolution read as follows:—“This Council recommends that Government be pleased, when acquiring land for a commercial concern under the Land Acquisition Act, to lay down a condition that the dispossessed owners shall be given the option of investing the whole or in part of such compensation for their lands in fully paid-up shares of the concern at par either in the original or in any subsequent issue of capital.”

Mr. Paranjyee accepted the amendment.

Mr. Curtis asked if that implied that if Government took up land under the Land Acquisition Act for the Bank of Bombay the owner of the land would be entitled to demand at the par value of Rs. 500 shares which were now quoted at about Rs. 2,700.

Mr. Mehta said that the question really did not arise. In the case of the Bank of Bombay this resolution would not apply as the compensation would be paid in the shape of money. The dispossessed landowners would not have the right of asking for the Bank of Bombay shares.

MR. PAREKH.

Mr. G. K. Parekh was opposed to the resolution. They had to deal with conditions of things as they existed. It was no use treating the cultivators as citizens of Bombay. They had to see whether the option given would work to the advantage of the people to whom it was sought to be given. It was generally accepted that the agriculturists were very ignorant, that most of them were indebted, and their pecuniary condition was not good. It would be of advantage if the agriculturists who had been dispossessed of their land, were given other land in place of their own and some arrangement made for building houses for them. He really did not know why they should give option of investing their money in shares to people who knew nothing about shares. The result of such a course would be that not only the agriculturists would not be benefited by this arrangement, but some speculators would take advantage of their ignorance and get those shares from them. Ultimately the man who was at one time an independent landowner would sink into a day labourer.

Mr. R. H. Brooke said he objected most strongly that the legislature should make it imperative on the company to lay apart shares for a certain class of persons whether they would be desirable or undesirable shareholders. He quite agreed that where possible companies should be encouraged to give shares in the way suggested, but there should be no compulsion.

Rao Saheb H. D. Desai supported the resolution. He said he did not agree with Mr. Parekh when he said that it would not suit the cultivators to have such option. They were not enforcing any particular condition on the expropriated owners of land, but were simply providing an alternative which if they chose they might avail themselves of. Now when people, living round about industrial centres, were becoming acquainted with the value of shares in commercial concerns, they might like to have the option of receiving the compensation in the form of shares.

Mr. Rupchand Bilaram opposed the resolution.

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said that when Mr. Paranjyee made his speech, he heard a good deal of abuse of the policy of Government in applying land acquisition at all and a good deal of abuse of the methods of the company promoters of Bombay, among them being concerns which bore the honoured name of Jamsetji Tata. Now, what were the principles that guided Government in applying the Land Acquisition Act for the acquisition of land for commercial concerns? They were all laid down in the report of the Industrial Commission and had been adopted in this country. He might state that the application of the Land Acquisition Act at Belapur was only adopted after a good deal of discussion and experiment. Mr. Mead first endeavoured as far as possible to acquire a proper site by negotiation and persuasion, but when he failed he applied the sledge hammer of the Act and the land was acquired under

the machinery of the Land Acquisition Act. Government could not accept the resolution, and he thought the Council would not wish Government to accept it. On general grounds the resolution was open to objection altogether. Everyone knew that they were dealing with a very ignorant class of people and if Government gave this option, they would want some Government guarantee behind it. Government as a rule was careful as to the character of the concern for whose benefit they put the powerful machinery of the Act into motion. But Government could not tell whether in three or four or five years the concern would become profitable. If there was no dividend paid during that period and the riot was left without any money, those of them, who knew, could visualise the state of affairs. They would be very likely surrounded by a horde of sharks in the stock exchange of Bombay who would buy up the shares at a discount of 30, 40 or 50 per cent. In the riot's own interests he should take his compensation money in cash and if he wanted a share he might negotiate with a Bombay broker. The principal object of the Land Acquisition Act was to avoid delay, complexity and misunderstanding. But once they took this course they would produce complications and delay and do a great deal of harm to those new concerns. After all they hoped that the industrial development should grow. They had a very simple and efficient method of land acquisition and he thought they should keep to that method which they all knew was based on principles of equity. If they grafted on it something which was not properly thought out it would be a very great mistake indeed. He asked the Council to reject the resolution.

READY TO WITHDRAW RESOLUTION.

Mr. Paranjyee, replying on the debate, said he thought the Council would agree that the resolution he had moved, had led to a very interesting discussion and had brought forward one point, and that was that to a certain extent the interests of the Bombay businessmen were opposed to the interests of the people outside. The question was how far those interests were to be reconciled. In his resolution he proposed a very small measure indeed, but the attitude taken up by some of his honourable friends showed what were likely to be the future points of antagonism between the different sections of the reformed Council. It only gave some idea of the very great conflicts that were in store for them, if a small measure of this character was to be opposed by people whose business was to make profits out of land. (Hear, hear.) The objection was raised by Mr. Purshotamdas that this agitation was engineered by pleaders, who were a red rag to businessmen like him. He might tell Mr. Purshotamdas that the few pleaders who had taken part were not there as pleaders, but were there as landowners. Mr. Mead himself had admitted that there had been some irregularities, and it did not lie in the mouth of Mr. Purshotamdas to say that there had been none. He submitted that under the Act very wide powers had been given to Government and his resolution only stated that Government should make use of those powers. He hoped the Council would agree that so far as his immediate purpose was concerned, this discussion had served it. He did not therefore propose to divide the Council just now, but would beg permission to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. C. V. Mehta objected to the resolution being withdrawn on the ground that Mr. Paranjyee had accepted other members' amendments.

Permission to withdraw the resolution was therefore not granted.

Sir George Carmichael said he hoped honourable members would agree with what the Hon. Mr. Mead and the Hon. Mr. Curtis had said that Government had taken care that the few pleaders who had been expropriated had been given every possible consideration, and that Government had endeavoured to give them every possible help to start their life anew in some other locality. The doubt which Government felt at present with regard to this particular method of compensating the riot as suggested in the resolution was this. If the condition was imposed by Government on a company for whom the land was to be acquired, the cultivator might regard it as a guarantee that the company would certainly return to him his money a good deal more. The Government could not undertake to do that. The resolution was then put to the vote and lost.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS FOR SINDH.

The Hon. Shaik Gulam Hussain moved that: “This Council recommends to H. E. the Governor in Council either to open Anglo-Vernacular Schools in central places in the various sub-divisions in Sind, or to make provision for the teaching of English in the vernacular schools in important places.”

Mr. S. B. Upasani seconded, and Mr. Pir Bakhsh supported.

Mr. D. V. Belvi said: Sindh was a large province without an adequate number of schools. He gave an instance of an hon. member of the Council from Sindh who was innocent of any English education; that showed there were not many facilities for learning English in Sindh.

Mr. V. S. Naik said before asking Government to open schools they should move the municipalities to start schools, which could be helped by Government grants, and thus ultimately become self-supporting.

Mr. R. P. Paranjyee hoped the Government would stretch a point in favour of Sindh and do all they can.

Mr. J. G. Govenor said he did not rise in a spirit of hostility, but with a view to supplying the Council with all information. Whatever might be the present demands of Sindh, Sindh was not altogether left without facilities for English education.

Mr. Harilal Desai supported on general grounds. English was being taught in the vernacular schools some years ago with great success. From the points of efficiency, saving of time, and saving of money he hoped the resolution would be accepted.

Sir Ibrahim said the Governor was of the

opinion that every effort should be made to improve education in Sindh, and Government sympathy was going to be translated into action, and with that view they were awaiting a report from the Director of Public Instruction. He did not think it desirable to accept the resolution, therefore, Government had very seriously considered the question of providing educational facilities in Sindh, and every encouragement would be given with that view. It was an extremely difficult problem—to provide secondary education in rural areas. He asked the member to withdraw the resolution in view of Government's intentions to start additional schools and an Arts college in Sindh.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Shaik Gulam Hussain withdrew the resolution in view of the assurance from Sir Ibrahim.

PLANS OF BUILDINGS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Harilal Desai moved: “This Council recommends to H. E. the Governor in Council that the present procedure relating to the final approval of the plans and estimates for buildings of primary schools is unnecessarily cumbersome and deserves to be revised so as to facilitate the speedy construction of such buildings.”

Mr. Desai gave an instance of a school building, plans for which were made in the year 1913, and nothing had been done in the matter even after seven years. The process was too elaborate, and buildings for primary schools did not require so much scrutiny. He thought the resolution should find acceptance at the hands of Government, as it was of a non-contentious character.

Mr. Godbole gave his own experience in the Poona District where correspondence had been going on for the past seven years, and after the building had been finished recently the very second month they received a letter from the Educational Department that it was not sufficient for the purpose. He thought standard plans should be adopted.

Shaik Gulam Hussain endorsed every word said by the previous speakers.

Mr. G. K. Sathie also complained that in his district there was a delay of some seven years in regard to getting plans from the officials, in regard to three school buildings. He thought matters might be arranged more quickly if instead of continuing a long and interminable correspondence all the officers concerned met on the spot and decided upon the matter at once. He asked that a machinery should be devised whereby the delay could be minimised.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said the debate showed that some attention to the subject was necessary on the part of Government.

The most practical suggestion was the one that came from Mr. Sathie, that the officials should meet on the spot, and come to a decision. It might be possible for the Chairman of the District Local Board to meet the Collector and come to some arrangement. He would give instructions that as far as possible these matters should be arranged as suggested above. The resolution was accepted by the Government.

ENQUIRY INTO MILL AND FACTORY LABOUR.

Mr. B. S. Kamat then moved: “This Council recommends that Government may be pleased to appoint a Committee of Inquiry to investigate the social and economic conditions of Mill and Factory Labour in the Presidency and to report on measures necessary for the prevention and handling of labour strikes, and the improvement of labour conditions in general.”

Mr. Kamat said, some members connected with capital, like Mr. Sethna and Mr. Purshotamdas, might consider it presumptuous on his part to move such a resolution, but it concerned the welfare of a large labouring community in this presidency. He then referred to the strikes that had occurred in the city last year and also this year, which were of great magnitude and duration of time; they had also strikes in Sholapur. These conditions had come to stay in this country and it was for the public to find out causes of and remedies for these evils. He considered that the Committee would have to go not only into the economic causes, but also social. He would place the facts from the point of view of a disinterested observer. The causes seemed to be that the level of prices had gone up; then there was the question of wages and bonuses, or profit sharing. Thirdly, the operatives had come to think that they should get some minimum of comforts, such as good housing, medical treatment in case of accidents, and so on. It was the duty of Government to look into all the causes. He said the labour conditions in this country were developing on the same lines as in other countries and he gave a history of what had taken place in England, and other Western countries. Unfortunately, in this country, there were no systematic labour unions as they had in other countries, and the question for the Committee was whether they should take steps to arrange for such unions. During the strikes in this city the millowners were unable to negotiate with private bodies and the Governor had to intervene; but the Governor could not be present in all the cities where there was a strike. The ways of handling the strikes were also very unsatisfactory, and the calling of the military had caused a great deal of heart burning, and left some in the city of Sholapur. He said military should only be called when absolutely necessary and there should be better facilities between the employers and the employed. He also advocated closer human touch between the workers and the owners.

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RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

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not organised; they had no leaders, and representatives of opinion among the labourers themselves and the Owners were therefore unable to negotiate with them. They had three or four bodies claiming to represent the workers, but the Owners had no reason to believe that they were representative bodies. He did not see that difference it made to his men whether they came in contact with his manager, or his superintendent, or himself. It was all the same to the Owners, and the men. The Association had no objection to the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Manohandas Ranji welcomed the resolution, as it would remove a great deal of misapprehension from the minds of the public, as to the question of bonus was dependent on the question of time, circumstances, good conduct etc. The workers struck work without formulating their demands and they did not know their own minds. He said the schools which they had opened were not well-attended to and they had to be closed down. The relations between the managers and the men were very good. He supported the resolution and awaited the result.

“NOT AN IRONICAL SUPPORT.”

Mr. Harilal Desai also supported the improvement of labour conditions in general and he thought there could be no harm in appointing a committee to go into the conditions. He did not give ironical support to the resolution, as the previous speaker had done. The employees were at fault in that they did not take the question of high prices into consideration soon enough, and some outsiders had to intervene in Ahmedabad. Some people who wanted a following put themselves forward as champions of labour and they knew the result. Now that they had widened the franchise many interested people had come forward to lead the labour. In Ahmedabad the labourers had found out who was their enemy and who was their friend; they had found out who the man who put himself at the head of the agitation was their real friend or the employer who was so niggardly in his wages. The friends of labour were really out to fight for their own advantage.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said the question was whether the legislation should not be of an all-India character. He thought Bombay should not be placed at a disadvantage in this regard by having legislation only for this Presidency. He thought during the last few years the social conscience of the Owners had been aroused. The Committee should have representatives of both the owners and the men.

Mr. S. D. Garud said they should have a strong Committee, to influence all parties, and not a whole and corner enquiry. The employers knocked out all the goodness out of the men, and that was one of the curses of the mill industry. The millowners should take greater interest in the men.

Mr. G. K. Sathie said the strikes all over the country showed that the men were not satisfied with their lot, and it was not proper that for want of a machinery so many hands should have no work and so many minds no occupation. The millhands in Sholapur were unorganised and uneducated and the result was they proceeded in an unconstitutional manner and the strike went on for a longer time than was necessary. There should be independent minds to consider the question.

“TOO NARROW.”

Mr. F. Clayton said Labour at present expected to receive a greater portion of the results of their industry and it would be, therefore, better to bring the employer and the labourer nearer together to avoid strikes. He thought the resolution was in some parts too narrow and in others too wide. He accordingly moved an amendment which he asked Mr. Kamat to accept. He moved: “This Council recommends that Government may be pleased to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to investigate the causes, of fact and the measures necessary for the removal of labour unrest and the prevention and settlement of all labour troubles and strikes by conciliation boards and the desirability of appointing such boards.”

Mr. Kamat declined, and Mr. Clayton moved it as a separate amendment, and said the enquiry should be in all kinds of labour and not mill industry alone.

Mr. Harichandrai wanted to remove the words “mill and factory” and extend the enquiry to all labour.

This was ruled out of order although the President said Mr. Clayton's amendment, which was accepted through oversight, also came under the same category.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas wanted the spinning factories to be excluded from the scope and he wanted the enquiry to be of an all-India nature, so that other presidencies might not have any advantage over Bombay.

“NOT A SIMPLE QUESTION.”

Sir Ibrahim said the Governor was taking a keen interest in the matter, and the usages of a committee had not escaped their attention. He asked whether this was the proper time to reopen a question which had been settled at least temporarily, and the enquiry would have very undesirable results. They had been giving the matter their best attention; the pressure and anxiety was overwhelming on the Government during the strikes, and if any measures could prevent the strikes they would be only too glad to adopt them. But were the remedies suggested practical? Had the strikes ended in England, where they had all kinds of boards and the men were educated? He wanted to tell them how well the situation had been handled by his Excellency during the two strikes. Although it was a matter of the utmost difficulty owing to the unorganised condition of labour, the Governor tried to bring the two parties together during the strike. He got to know the opinions of the Owners, and the then called the strikers, made a speech and the result was nothing. The difficulty was that the Owners would not follow any body. There were always some men who were not satisfied with the terms, and they must have some authoritative body to compel them to accept the terms. It was a work for the educated social workers to come forward to organise the unions. There must be some men who would be followed by

the workmen, and nobody would be more pleased than the Government to have organised labour. Government were very keen to organise measures to prevent future strikes. There was any amount of special work to be done to improve the condition of the men. Out of the 53 lakhs of increased excise revenue Bombay City alone had given 63 lakhs. That meant 10 lakhs of the population had given so much. Government had realised that the housing conditions of the men were very bad, and they were taking measures to improve those conditions. The education problem of millhands' children could only be solved when education was made compulsory in the city. In view of all this, he asked whether it was proper to press the resolution. He feared the resolution would have the contrary result than that intended.

Mr. Clayton withdrew his amendment by leave.

Mr. Kamat wanted a closer association between the men and the Owners. He thought bonus was due by right to the men, and not as a matter of favour. As long as human nature was as it was strikes were bound to occur and even in England there were so many of them. In Bombay there were many bodies who would be only too glad to cooperate with Government. He withdrew the resolution.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Mr. S. D. Garud then moved: “This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a Committee be appointed to recommend what should be taken to make the administration of civil justice more expeditious and efficient in this Presidency.”

When Mr. Garud had spoken and it was 6 p.m. Mr. Belvi moved that the Council should adjourn till to-day. He said they were sitting there since morning, and it was not possible for them to go working in that manner. He moved that the meeting should be adjourned.

The President said it was not competent for a member to move the adjournment of the meeting, although he can move the adjournment of a particular subject. A large number of members were busy now and did not like to be detained in the Council for a longer period than was quite necessary.

Mr. Belvi then asked the President kindly to adjourn the meeting. If he did not think it at to do so the only course left open to him was to leave the meeting, as it was not possible for him to sit there any longer. He wanted to tell that frankly to the President.

The President then asked whether the Council wanted to adjourn the meeting, and after taking the sense of the Council he said they should continue.

Mr. Belvi thereupon, walked out of the Council Hall.

Mr. G. K. Sathie, and Mr. Harichandrai opposed the resolution of Mr. Garud and after Sir George Carmichael had spoken the resolution was withdrawn.

LEPER ACT.

Major C. Fernandes withdrew the following resolution in view of the legislation introduced in the Imperial Council:—

“This Council recommends that Government be pleased to move the Government of India to amend the Lepers Act, 1898, in the light of their present day knowledge of the disease of leprosy and the manner of its spread.”

HON. VISITORS TO FACTORIES.

Mr. Paranjyee then moved: “That Government be pleased to consider the advisability and practicability of appointing honorary visitors to factories in the various industrial centres in the Presidency to assist the regular factory inspectors in their work of seeing that the regulations are being regularly followed in all factories.”

He made a lengthy speech in support of his motion, and when he sat down it was 6.55. The Council then adjourned till 11.30 a.m. to-day.

COTTON CONTRACTS CONTROL ACT.

With reference to the Bill to amend the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act 1919, the following sub-clause was deleted, when the Bill was adopted by the Council:—

“The board shall not be liable for any misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance of any officer or servant appointed by any member or of any person entrusted with any monies, securities or property by the board.”

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Wardha Taluk Conference was held at Purgun, on the 7th March, under the presidency of Dr. Moonji.

A Lucknow message says:—The notice regarding the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay on 3

SYRIA DECLARED INDEPENDENT

BY SYRIAN CONGRESS.

EMIR FEISUL TO BE CROWNED KING

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 11.
Reed. 11 a.m., March 17.
The correspondent of the Associated Press at Constantinople learns from Beirut that on March 8th the Syrian Congress at Damascus declared Syria independent and Emir Feisul was to be crowned King on March 9th. The Kingdom will include Palestine, Lebanon and Northern Mesopotamia.

EXCLUDE ULSTER FROM DUBLIN PARLIAMENT

UNIONIST COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Reed. 8 p.m., March 17.
At a meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council, a resolution demanding the exclusion of the whole province instead of only six counties from the Dublin Parliament, was defeated.

BALTIC STATES COMMISSION.

PUNISHMENTS TO BE DEMANDED FOR OUTRAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Reed. 11 a.m., March 17.
The Conference of Ambassadors has decided to send a very firm note to Germany demanding the immediate execution of the punishments promised in connection with the outrages on officers of the inter-Allied Commission to the Baltic States. The punishments have up to the present been delayed.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S PEACE OFFER.

TO BE IGNORED BY JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Reed. 8 p.m., March 17.
A telegram from Tokio says that the Diplomatic Advisory Council has decided to ignore Soviet Russia's peace offer.

GERMAN CONSPIRACY OF ANNOYANCES.

TOWARDS THE FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Reed. 11 a.m., March 17.
Paris.—Correspondence from non-occupied Germany asserts that there is a veritable conspiracy of annoyances, particularly towards the French, who are regarded as primarily responsible for demanding the surrender of war criminals.

COLLISION WITH POTSDAM CITIZENS GUARD.

FRENCH SOLDIER SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Reed. 11 a.m., March 17.
Copenhagen.—A message from Berlin states that the Franco-German Commission has ascertained that the French soldier who with several others came into conflict with the Citizen Guard near Potsdam was shot in the open field close to an automobile. The Citizens Guard refused to give up the man who was responsible for the outrage on the ground that act was done in preserving public security.

AHMEDABAD POSTMEN ON STRIKE.

CLAIM FOR BETTER TERMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 16.
The postmen of Ahmedabad struck work today, although their pay and allowances were raised by Rs. 5 in February last, the men were dissatisfied with the concessions and wanted better terms. The postal authorities have opened seven centres in different parts of the city where the public are requested to call for their letters. The delivery of registered and insured letters and parcels and the payment of money orders are being made at the post office windows.

At the annual general meeting of the Anglo-Indian and General European Association, Allahabad, Mr. A. S. Osborne, Barrister-at-Law, was elected President and Messrs. O. M. Chien and W. C. Whitby, Vice-Presidents. Among those present at the meeting was Mr. J. H. Abbott.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

CAN CAPITAL SHIP BE ABANDONED?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 16.
Reed. 11 a.m., March 17.
In the explanatory memorandum on the estimates Mr. Walter Long shows that after deducting nineteen millions non-recurrent liabilities and forty millions recurrent expenditure due to war conditions, such as increases in prices, wages and pensions, the remains the normal expenditure on the basis of the pre-war rates totalling 37½ millions compared with 35 millions in 1914-15. The memorandum says that in view of the effort made during the war it is possible temporarily to suspend production and reduce the fleet minimum requirements in both personnel and material.

The memorandum contends that far from the capital ship being doomed either on account of the submarines or the aircraft the war has shown that the battle squadron must still remain the chief unit of the fleet though advances in science will inevitably necessitate eventual changes in type. Thus it is possible that the present battleship will change to a semi-submersible type or even flying but the immediate abandonment of the capital ship in favour of a visionary scheme of aircraft and submarines would leave the British nation destitute of sea-power and without the means of progressive training.

WAR WEALTH LEVY.

BANKERS' OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 16.
Reed. 9 p.m., March 17.
The opposition of bankers to capital levy on war wealth was voiced today before the Select Committee, which is inquiring into the question.

Mr. Martin, Chairman of the British Bankers' Association, said that he considered the tax on war profits undoubtedly just, but a tax on war wealth as proposed was a direct attack on thrift. A man who during war stinted himself to invest in war loans would now see his savings raided, if they exceeded two thousand sterling, while the profiteer scattering his newly-made riches went free. Dealing with the effect on trade Mr. Martin said that the demands on banks for loans for legitimate purposes were increasing persistently. A trader wishing to do pre-war trade required at least three times the capital. It was a complete fallacy to think that because the bankers' deposits had risen, there was at hand a surplus fund which could be tapped by taxation.

Mr. Pain, Joint Manager of the Lloyd's Bank, denied that there was any war wealth. He said that the proposal before the Committee would be a greatest blow to the credit of the country had ever had. He gave it as deliberate opinion of himself and prominent financiers and bankers that if the suggested tax was imposed the country would be in serious danger of financial panic such as the present generation had never known.

BRITISH ELECTRIC LAMP INDUSTRY.

COMMITTEE'S FINDING OF GREAT PROFITEERING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 16.
Reed. 9 p.m., March 17.
The report of the Sub-Committee inquiring into profiteering in the electric lamp industry, finds the existence of trade combination including ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the industry which controls factors and retailers, fixes prices at all stages and regulates the output. The report considers that the standard vacuum lamps now sold to public at three shillings, could be sold for two shillings and still leave a satisfactory working profit. Also trading discounts are considerably higher than is necessary and should be reduced. The report further states that one and a quarter million half-watt lamps sold to the public in 1919 at twelve shillings and sixpence, were purchased in Holland by a trust at about three shillings each. They would have left ample margin of profit at eight shillings. The report finds that there is a possibility of international combination comprising the British, Dutch and American manufacturers dominating prices over a considerable part of the world. It recommends that the operations of the existing combination should be subjected to public control.

MAINTENANCE ORDERS.

SECOND READING OF BILL PASSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 16.
Reed. 9 p.m., March 17.
The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the enforcement of maintenance orders made in the Dominions and vice versa. The Bill applies to husbands and others liable, who have gone to another part of the Empire either before or after the maintenance order has been made. The order must be duly registered and confirmed in the country where a person who is liable is. All Dominions except some Canadian provinces have accepted the principle of the

INDIAN STRIKE IN FIJI.

150 PERSONS CONVICTED.

ARMED GUARD FROM NEW ZEALAND TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Reed. 8 p.m., March 17.
At question time in the House of Commons, Col. Amery stated that one hundred and fifty persons had hitherto been convicted in connection with disturbances on the occasion of the recent strike among Indian labourers in Fiji. The Commission of Inquiry into the matter included Indian representatives. An armed guard of fifty men had been sent from New Zealand to assist in maintaining order. It had not fired on anybody and had caused no casualties.

INDIAN WORKERS' CONDITION

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Reed. 8 p.m., March 17.
Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. John Davison, Dr. Fisher emphasised that the policy of the Indian Government was to improve as rapidly as possible the condition of Indian workers, but the British standards could not be adopted in all cases in India.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Dr. Fisher stated that the Indian Government was considering the whole question of economic legislation suited to Indian conditions.

BURMA RICE TRADE.

EXPORTABLE SURPLUS RESERVED FOR BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Reed. 8 p.m., March 17.
In answer, in the House of Commons, to Mr. Talbot who asked a question with regard to the Indian Government's control of Burma rice trade, Dr. Fisher pointed out that the export price fixed was considerably below the world price which, but for the control, British possessions would have been compelled to pay. Furthermore, practically the whole exportable surplus had been reserved for British possessions and was being distributed as fairly as possible. He emphasised that the concession to Ceylon involved the surrender of one and a quarter millions sterling.

LINER ADOLF WOERMANN

COLLIDES WITH ANOTHER LINER OFF GRAVESEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Reed. 8 p.m., March 17.
The former German liner Adolf Woermann from Tilbury with troops and wives and families has collided with another former German liner off Gravesend. She is seriously damaged and unable to sail. All on board have been disembarked and will await another ship.

MORE POSTS IN POLICE SERVICE.

GIVEN A WAR-AWARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 16.
In continuation of the press communique dated 9th January, 1920, it is announced that the following additional fourteen gentlemen who have served in the war have been recommended to the Government of India by the Selection Committee for appointment to the Indian (Imperial) Police—Lieut. P. R. J. Morgan, Capt. G. A. Reeve, 2nd Lt. A. W. S. Banard Lieut. E. P. D. Luce, Capt. A. Brown 2nd Lieut. T. D. Gainsford, Lieut. H. Kune, 2nd Lieut. A. E. Blewitt, Lieut. J. Ferguson, Lieut. R. Hume, 2nd Lieut. C. E. Joyce, Sergt. W. E. Dickfield, Lieut. B. W. C. Main and Lieut. A. A. Donald.

In addition to the appointments announced in the communique of 12th March 1920, the Government of India have approved of the appointment of Mr. R. W. Pryde to be a Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency.

Bill and have undertaken reciprocal legislation. In Australia legislation will be passed by the Commonwealth and State Parliaments.

Lord Chancellor, in moving the second reading of the Bill, said that its necessity had been accentuated by the war. Lord Buckmaster said it was a small but long overdue instalment of the debt which the society owed to deserted wives.

MANDATORIES IN AFRICA AND ASIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Reed. 11 a.m., March 17.
In the House of Commons replying to Lord Robert Cecil as to whether mandates had been allotted to the mandatories in Africa and Asia, Mr. Lloyd George said that it had not yet been found possible to complete the preparation of all instruments defining the terms of mandates, but he hoped that this would be effected at an early date.

SHEAVES.

(BY AN IDLER.)

"Agony of the Punjab."

A penny pamphlet from the pen of Mr. Huntman and Miss Nurmanton was placed into my hands the other day. It deals with the Punjab, and relates the story of the April outrage. "Agony of Amritsar" and the Reign of Terror in the Punjab" is the title that the authors have conferred on it. Written in fascinating and forceful style, it is bound to impress the British public with the enormity of the outrages of O'Dwyerism.

Hunter Committee of No avail.

General Dyer shot down in 'cold blood' 2,000 unarmed and defenceless persons at Jallianwalla; Sir M. O'Dwyer approved of this action. And it was Lord Chelmsford's Government that gave the chief of the Punjab carte blanche. And it was the Government of India that concealed the horrible story not only from the British public but even from the Secretary of State. Yet, it is the same Government of India, that has obviously its own share of responsibility for the deed, that appointed the Hunter Committee, and to whom the report is to be submitted. Thus, as the authors of the pamphlet remark "the accused parties are to be judged in their case."

What is Wanted.

"This will not do," say the writers, what is wanted is:—

(1) A Royal Commission on the lines of, and with powers as full as, the Commission on Moslems which.

(2) Will enquire afresh into all the occurrences;

(3) Hear all the evidence, and official and non-official; and

(4) Especially investigate the question of the responsibility of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

(5) In addition to this, if the public are to be satisfied, and if the confidence of the Indian people in British good faith is to be restored, the guilty must be brought to trial.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer must be impeached, or otherwise indicted and placed upon trial.

(b) General Dyer, Colonel Johnson, Colonel O'Brien, and others who have made admission of their deeds must be brought to public trial in England.

(c) Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, must be recalled, and every member of his Government made to resign."

What Britons Should do.

Dealing with the Reform Act the writers point out that the Indian people are still left without the elementary human rights of free association free speech, and a free press, and appeal to British voters to ask that a Bill should be introduced and passed through Parliament conferring upon Indians the same elementary rights which Britons enjoy in Britain. "A Declaration of Indian rights is necessary, for the Dyer and Johnsons might arise in other disturbances and repeat the actions which have dragged down the honor of Old England to the dust."

Hunter Report.

By the way, it was in the "Democrat" of Allahabad, that I read that the Editor had learnt from a reliable source that the European members of the Hunter Committee signed their report on the 22nd February and that a separate report was submitted to the Government by the Indian members on the 29th. It is stated that the entire Report has been cabled to England by the Government and will be published simultaneously in England and India in the first week of April.

Health of India.

From 1897 to 1917, it is calculated deaths due to cholera numbered 77,74,361. Plague during the same period, was responsible for 81,97,010 deaths, and small pox and leprosy 18,40,082 people. Added to this there came the visitation of influenza, that levied a heavy toll of citizens.

Lunacy is also fast increasing.

Between 1885 and 1900 the number of lunatics admitted into asylums in British India was about 1,200 a year, but in 1905 the number rose to 1,607 and the increase continued till in 1917 it reached says a writer in the "Modern Review", 2,423 or nearly double of what it was in the beginning.

"Hush."

This is a magazine that was recently issued by the undergraduates of the Oxford University. The "Daily Mail" states that the journal was sold, sealed like theatre programmes. When opened it was found to consist of eight blank pages. A printed slip, pointed out that the value would be reader might obtain value for the 3d. he had paid for the publication by persuading his friends or even enemies, to buy a copy. The hint was taken, and the whole hoax was successful as its authors could have wished.

Turkish Affairs.

When the news of the threatened expulsion of the Turk from Constantinople reached the unhappy land, Turkey was moved with indignation. Meetings were held all over the country protesting against the imperialistic designs of the Allies. In Constantinople a big demonstration was made. The Constantinople correspondent of the "Near East," says that even porters and lightermen struck work for a few hours to join the demonstration.

Turk Circular.

The correspondent also gives the text of the circular conveying the meeting, which is as follows:—

Citizens! Your right to live is being taken away from you! By your faith in God, let Europe hear your voice; upon this day of sadness, lift up your voices and invoke the names of liberty, law and justice. You are threatened with expulsion from the capital and from your country, which is in danger of partition. Your country is being broken in pieces and your honour is being trampled under foot.

Turkey is in danger of being divided up. A sovereignty of seven centuries is being attacked, and the Europeans are daily curtailing and amputating our boundaries. They are even discussing the removal

the Khalifate. "Citizens! until now we have borne suffering and less in the defence of our country, but we cannot allow our right to be infringed. We believed in the honor of Great Powers, but now we must make them listen to us."

Justice!

Commenting on the Coalition's feverish persistence on the trial of war criminals, the "Daily Herald" pertinently asks, what of the British who have been indulging in similar crimes? The journal says,

von Kluck is to stand his trial for shooting civilians. Well and good. But what of General Dyer?

von Mackensen is to stand his trial for burning villages. Again good. But what of our generals who have been burning villages and crops on the N. W. frontier?

Are Punjabi civilian lives less sacred than Belgian? Are Waziri villages not human homes like Rumanian ones?

Can the same act be a crime in a German general, honourable warfare in a British?

If anybody is to be tried—"Try the lot!"

Life of a Governor.

The other day while addressing a Madras assembly Lord Willingdon told his audience about the hard life a Governor had to live. H. E. said:—

The Governor works all day. He goes to bed with a file of papers under his pillow, and continues to peruse the file the whole of the next day after rising from bed. I had hoped this afternoon to put some news down in order that I may give you some interesting information regarding the Society, but you will have observed that I cannot here straight from the Secretariat still with a file in my hand.

But, the position of Governors in other countries is much worse. More work and less pay is in their lot. Even the Prime Minister of Britain is much worse than a Governor in India. Though his work is heavier and more responsible, yet he is paid much less than what a Governor receives in India.

Revival of "Cat."

There has been a serious increase in crimes of violence in England. Considerable uneasiness prevails all over the country. People are beating their brains for remedies. Men of Mr. Bottomley's type have suggested the introduction of "cat." But the people of Bernard Shaw's way of thinking do not approve of flogging. They hold that the "cat" would not act as a deterrent, but as an excitant. "Criminals are flogged are at first infuriated and hardened rather than chastened. But the fact that they risk and incur the same punishment again and again shows that it is no deterrent effect; and this is so well known in our courts that a sentence of flogging is invariably accompanied by severe sentence of imprisonment."

An American's Opinion.

Judge Henry Neil, of America, writing to "Fit Bite" strongly disavours the degrading practice of flogging. He says that if the "cat" is used at all, it should be used first on all the judges who believe that it is deterrent.

People commit crimes because they live under degrading and degrading conditions. he present increase of crime is caused by the extra brutalizing effect of the war, and it cannot be cured by more brutality. Applying the "cat" only increases the degradation and therefore increases crime."

Judge Henry Neil is strongly of opinion that no degrading and brutal form of punishment should ever be used. "The Society which inflicts degrading punishment itself degrading."

Shell-Shocked Soldiers.

The "Daily Herald" has for some time been publishing disclosures about the treatment meted out to shell-shocked soldiers in nerve hospitals and asylums, and the scandal of the administration of these institutions. It is alleged in several communications published by the journal that the shell-shocked soldiers have been thrust into asylums, where they have been ill-treated and underfed and subjected to conditions evil enough to turn them completely insane.

"Man Turned to Maniac."

An ex-sergeant, who after being wounded in action, was incarcerated in an asylum writes to the journal: "For a slight deviation from the obligation of meek submission I saw a soldier deprived of his clothing and confined in a small cell without a ray of light for 28 days and nights. When released he was a gibbering lunatic, though he seemed quite normal before his long confinement."

"Again, I saw a youth of 17 years disabled with open wounds on his shoulder and wrist, struck down and kicked insensibly. He was left until another dose of kicking revived him, and then thrown into bed with a pair of black eyes."

Out of the myriads of Indian soldiers who have fought on the field of battle many must have fallen prey to shell-shock, but Heaven knows how they have been looked after!

Shavings Going up.

In Lahore the shavings have gone up. According to the "Civil and Military Gazette", the barbers of Lahore held a meeting on Sunday, when they resolved to enhance their charge for shaving and hair-cutting. Another tax for the poor! He must either shave himself or wear the beard!

C.I.D. MAN AS REPORTER.

HOW HE DID A KHILAFAT SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 16.
At further hearing of the case in which Hamid Ahmad was called on before District Magistrate to show cause why he should not be asked to execute a bond to be of good behaviour in connection with certain speeches delivered by him in connection with Khilafa question, the C. I. D. head constable cross examined by the Hon. Mr. Raza Ali said he took notes of speeches, but did not know shorthand. He was not a fast writer,

had been a reporter for over two years and too only notes of portions considered useful, sent the witness' speed some matter was dictated to him. He tried to follow word for word. Accused spoke with much warmth and was so excited that he did not know what was speaking and he caused excitement also in others. To the inspector of police a question was put in cross-examination as to how would feel if the Holy Places were occupied non-Muslims the court disallowed the question.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSION.

NON-OFFICIAL INDIAN REPRESENTATION.

REFUSAL OF INVITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Reed. 8 p.m., March 17.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Bennett, Dr. Fisher said that the South African Government had laid down no conditions which the distinguished non-official Indian invited to accompany Sir Benjamin Robertson to South Africa, was not prepared to accept. Difficulties outside the control of the South African Government led to the regretted refusal of invitation at a very late stage. It was inadvisable to delay the institution of inquiry indefinitely and it was impracticable for the Indian Government to replace him.

QUESTION OF KURDISTAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Reed. 8 p.m., March 17.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Lawson, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Peace Conference was at present giving very careful attention to the question of Kurdistan. The Conference fully realised the necessity of safeguarding the interests of the Kurds and Assyrian Christians.

FRENCH RELATIONS WITH VATICAN

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 11.
Reed. 11 a.m., March 17.

Paris.—The preamble to the Bill which the Government has introduced in the Chamber re-establishing the relations with the Vatican lays it down that there can be no discussion of lay state. The separation of the church and the state is definitely part of the French customs as well as of the laws. France desires representation at the Vatican especially in connection with the Near Eastern questions.

PUBLIC UTILITY SOCIETIES.

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PUBLIC UTILITY SOCIETIES.

UNDER CONSIDERATION IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 16.
At yesterday's sitting of the Madras Legislative Council, on the motion of Sir P. Rajagopalachari, further consideration of the District Municipalities Bill was postponed to the next meeting of the Council. On the motion of the Advocate-General, the Madras Children's Bill 1917, as amended by the Select Committee was considered and passed.

The Council again met this morning, H. E. the Governor presiding when discussion on resolutions of general interest was taken up. One of the resolutions moved today urged the Government to take steps for purpose of open space in the City of Madras either by themselves or by the Corporation of Madras or by Societies constituted on the lines of English Public Utility Societies for keeping such sites available for house building and for better housing of residents of the City, especially of the working and poorer classes.

Sir Rajagopalachari in the course of his reply said the matter was engaging the serious attention of the Government on which resolution was not pressed.

Mr. N. Subba Rao moved for the appointment of a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to consider and report to Government on measures relating to high prices and control of food-stuffs in the Presidency.

Mr. Todhunter on behalf of Government said a Committee had been appointed last year to consider the same subject, and the Committee was still sitting. Government had just issued an order for the removal of Inter District Control. Government was doing their best to try and warn people to protect themselves against retailers. The cure was to increase production. The resolution was withdrawn.

At a largely attended meeting of the Zemindars of the Punjab consisting of Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs which was held at Lahore on Sunday, after prolonged discussion,

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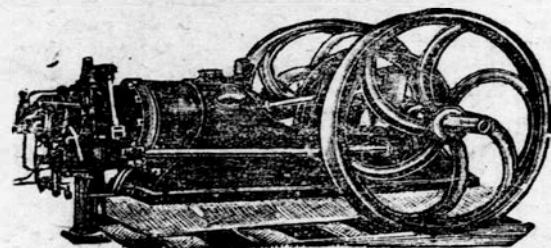
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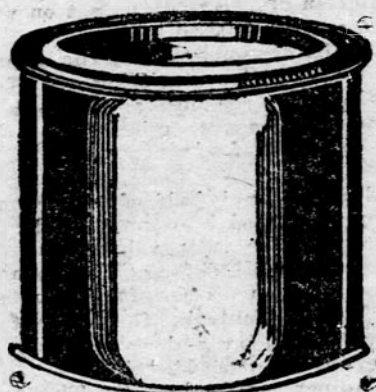
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TUBE RAILWAY IN CALCUTTA.

CONSTRUCTION APPROVED BY CORPORATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 16.

At a meeting of the general committee the Calcutta Corporation, the Chairman's letter to the Calcutta Communications Committee was considered. In his letter the chairman of the Corporation approved construction of tube railway in Calcutta an of a tube railway under Hooghly in order to link up Howrah with Calcutta. It is estimated the cost would be about £6,50,000 per mile while the maintenance cost was very low. The general committee approved of the views expressed by their chairman.

The Government of Madras have approved the proposals for telephone connection between Madras and Ottacamund and the Director of Telegraph Engineering, Southern Circle, has been requested to arrange for installation at very early date. The charge of Rs. 3-8-0 for conversations not exceeding three minutes will be made.

MRS. BESANT & INDIAN WOMEN'S FRANCHISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will be good enough to publish the following in your paper.

I read in some of the papers received from India that, it has been maintained in certain quarters, that Mrs. Besant has not worked to help the cause of women's franchise when she was here last year.

Whatever Mrs. Besant's attitude or work may have been with respect to other questions in the Reform Bill, though that work was great, I have no wish to discuss it. But I feel bound to contradict the statement that Mrs. Besant did not work for women's franchise, or even that her work in that direction was negligible. I have seen her work, and have had the honour of working along the same lines with her, and I can safely say that no single individual has done more for the women's cause.

First and foremost I must say that we are very thankful to her for the help and advice she gave us whenever we wanted it. It was Mrs. Besant who gave us the opportunity, of first putting our case before the public, by arranging a public meeting for us at a short notice of one hour at Harrowgate and announcing the meeting at one of her public lectures at the Grand Opera House, so that we had a very good and openly interested audience to begin with. She introduced us to many of the suffrage societies, for she rightly said that though something had been done to awaken public interest in the women's question, it was very necessary to educate the average British elector, man and woman, about the women of India, to dispel certain wrong ideas, hence it was necessary to tour round the country and speak at different places. Any one who sees the best of her activities here on behalf of India, cannot but be struck with the amount of places she has visited, and the lectures she has delivered.

I have heard her speak on India and Home Rule or other allied subjects, many times at different places, and usually she devoted a part of her lecture to women's franchise, the need for it, the duty of the British elector, man and woman, about the women of India, to dispel certain wrong ideas, hence it was necessary to tour round the country and speak at different places. Any one who sees the best of her activities here on behalf of India, cannot but be struck with the amount of places she has visited, and the lectures she has delivered.

Whether they agree with Mrs. Besant's political or religious views or not, feminists and suffrage workers look upon her as a comrade-in-arms, a person who had always fought for women's emancipation, and it is strange that people in India should think that now she did not advocate a cause so dear to her heart. Often we heard women say to us—"We were so interested in what Mrs. Besant said about India" and Indian women that we want to know more.

The opinion that she weakened the cause, I think from the fact that Mrs. Besant in her evidence before the Joint Committee, when questioned by Major Ormsby Gore whether she would be willing to leave the question of women's franchise to be settled by the various Legislative Coun-

FRONTIER SITUATION.

SATISFACTORY ATTITUDE OF TOCHI WAZIRS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 15.

A communique dated March 15th states:—The attitude of the Tochi Wazirs continues satisfactory and the recent defeat of the Mangal Lashkar in the Kurram is having a good effect.

Further instalments of their fine have been received from the main sections and Government rifles are now coming in.

Mahsuds—The Mahsuds hold a Jirga on the 11th and 12th instants which was attended by all the main sections. They decided to do their utmost to comply with our terms and renewed efforts are now being made to collect Government rifles. Some sections have handed in further instalments of their fine and tribal rifles.

Wana Wazirs—The Wazir Lashkar which set out to help the Mahsuds has returned home having heard that the Mahsuds do not intend to offer further resistance. The total Wana Wazirs' losses up to date are reported to be three hundred killed and thirty missing. The majority of these casualties occurred in the fighting at Asa Khan near Ahnai Tangi on January 14th. Their flocks have also suffered severely from exposure and the tribe are serious of peace. It is expected that they will ask for a settlement when the Mahsuds submit and those who live in the Shikar Plain are trying to collect Government rifles in anticipation of our demands.

WRECK OF CHILKA.

BOUGHT BY MARWARIS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 16.

A public auction was held at the premises of Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co. on Monday afternoon when the wreck of the s.s. Chilka, a twin screw steamer of a gross tonnage of 3,952 tons, built in 1910 belonging to the British India Steam Navigation was auctioned. She was sold under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., and was bought for Rs. 11,300 by two Marwaris after hot and keen bidding by another party. The Chilka lies stranded on the beach at Barua in the Ganjam district, Madras presidency, about three miles from the Barua railway station.

cils, replied in the affirmative. However much we would have liked an immediate declaration of the grant from Parliament,—if it were possible,—Mrs. Besant expressed it as a personal opinion, and even then modified it strongly; for I read in the minutes of evidence (Blue Book), Vol. II, P. 81, that in her answer she said:—"Yes, I should if the principle were established in the Act by removing the sex disqualification as being better than total exclusion, and because I believe that the more power is given to Legislative Councils, the nearer we are to full responsibility, and I think that the vote of a Legislative Council on a matter of that sort, in fact on most matters, ought to be listened to as much as possible, even though it may entail a certain want of logic and a certain want of principle." The whole of her evidence on this question ought to be taken into consideration, and not only a part and there she has spoken as strongly as any one else on the question. However much people may lament this part of her evidence, it cannot take away a tittle from the work that she has done for the cause, nor can it be suggested on these grounds, that she did not work for women's franchise. I may add that Mrs. Besant did not stand alone in her opinion on this question; many suffrage workers shared the same opinion and though they would have liked to see their Parliament do justice to Indian women, they thought it was a safe course to leave the question to the Legislative Councils, the Parliament acquiescing in the principle of equal citizenship and they hope that the men of India will do justice to their women, and they will soon be enfranchised.

I hope I have been able to make both the sides of the question clear. I remain, Sir, yours, etc.,

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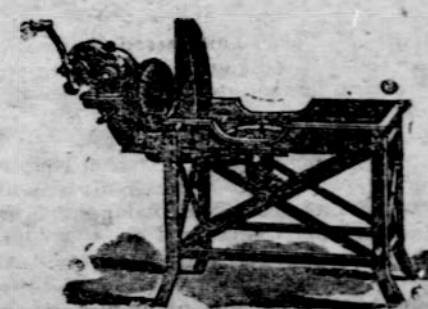
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BOMBAY GOVT.'S PATRONAGE.

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NEW CREATIONS AND EXISTING VACANCIES.

STORY OF FILLING UP APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye asked at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on the 13th:—

Q—Will Government be pleased to lay on the table of the Council a statement containing the following information:—

- The names of the new European officers appointed since the signing of the armistice on November 11th, 1918, to any of the services in the Bombay Presidency on recruitment either in India or in Europe?
- The scale of salaries granted to them?
- Whether the appointments have been made to fill actual vacancies or have been newly created?
- The qualifications of each person so appointed?

A—The accompanying statement furnishes the information asked for.

The following is the Statement referred to containing the list of European Officers appointed in this Presidency since 11th November 1918.

Name.	Appointment held.	Present scale of salary.	Whether the appointment is made to fill actual vacancies or is newly created.	Qualifications.	Remarks.
1. Mr. J. A. Neale	Mechanical Expert, Government Central Press, Bombay.	Rs. 300—10—350 plus Rs. 100 as temporary allowance for the additional duties of the Assistant Manager.	Against existing vacancy	A practical Printer with a special knowledge of the working of mechanical composing machines.	
2. Dr. C. Strickland, M.A., B.Sc.	Officer in charge Plague Operations, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts (Temporary appointment).	Rs. 1,200	Temporary appointment newly created.	He has an extensive epidemiological experience in various countries in connection with malaria and had special experience of plague investigation in East Anglia (England) under the Local Government Board.	
3. Lieutenant Gilbert Charles Rowe, 1st K.G.O. Sappers and Miners, Roorkee.	Assistant Land Acquisition Officer	Rs. 900 plus Rs. 100 as conveyance allowance.	Newly created	Professional Associate of the Surveyors Institute.	
4. Mr. D. Maule Cole	Indian Police Service	They start with Rs. 450 and stop at Rs. 1,400. (Above Rs. 1,400 there are select appointments, the salary of which ranges between Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 3,000).	Against existing vacancies	These officers have been selected on their records of service during the war and they have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners in England that they have received continuous and systematic education up to the standard which, before the war, would have qualified them for success at the entrance examination for the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and have further satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners in a qualifying examination in English, Arithmetic and General Knowledge.	
5. Mr. J. A. Coghlan					
6. Mr. C. Y. Farrant					
7. Mr. H. M. Leverett					
8. Mr. A. W. Mark	Factory Department	Rs. 400—30—900 plus Rs. 100 for additional duties as Inspector of Steam Boilers.	Against existing vacancy	Has served two years' apprenticeship in Keyham Factory of His Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport, from where he was transferred to Malta for one year. In 1914 he was in charge of boiler and machine shop at Rosyth Naval Base and since then was Inspector and Foreman in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.	
9. Mr. J. Cubbon	Steam Boiler Department	Rs. 400	Do.	Practical training in Engineering Firms in England; has experience of erection of machinery in India and holds a second class certificate of competency under the Boiler Act.	Temporary.
10. Mr. A. Chisholme	Do.	Rs. 350	Do.	Was trained in the Ammunition Factory, Kilmee, and has served for three and half years as Assistant Engineer in His Majesty's Mint. Holds a second class certificate under the Boiler Act.	Temporary.
Permanent Engineer Establishment.					
11. Mr. H. J. Gleeson	Assistant Engineer (Provincial Service)	Rs. 300 plus personal allowance Rs. 100.	Against existing vacancy	Prior to promotion to the provincial service he was employed as a permanent Sub-Engineer, 1st grade. He passed out from the R. E. C. College, Rurki, in 1902 for the Upper Subordinate class, Higher Standard.	Appointed in India.
12. Mr. H. L. Francis	Assistant Engineer (Imperial) Service	Rs. 600	Do.	Details of qualifications not yet received from the India Office.	Appointed in England.
13. Mr. R. H. Hammett	Do.	Rs. 600	Do.	Do.	Do.
14. Mr. A. E. Sharp	Do.	Rs. 650	Do.	Do.	Do.
15. Mr. E. T. Roch	Do.	Rs. 650	Do.	Do.	Do.
16. Mr. W. H. E. Garrod	Do.	Rs. 650	Do.	Do.	Do.
Temporary Engineers.					
17. Mr. F. Green	Temporary (Assistant) Engineer	Rs. 400	New appointment	Was originally employed on the permanent Upper Subordinate establishment as Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade. Is an Associate of the Institute of Sanitary Engineers as well as a Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London.	Appointed in India.
18. Mr. E. S. Whittle	Temporary (Assistant) Engineer	Rs. 300	Do.	Educated in the T. E. C. College, Rurki, in the Assistant Engineer class and served as a temporary Upper Subordinate, in the Public Works Department, and later also under the Katakai Port trust. Was on military duty having enlisted in the Queen's Westminsters. (16th London Territorials).	Do.
19. Mr. W. C. Jafferis	Temporary (Assistant) Engineer	Rs. 500	New appointment	Was originally employed as a temporary Sub-Engineer under the I. R. C. but was allowed to terminate his appointment with a view to proceed to Mesopotamia on military duty and was guaranteed re-employment on return. While on military duty he held His Majesty's Commission as a temporary Captain in the Inland Water Transport Royal Engineers.	Appointed in India.
20. Mr. J. W. Craigh	Do.	Rs. 750	Do.	Has had previous experience as a Municipal Engineer in the Water Department. Has also served in the Army in France during the war.	

(Continued on page 14.)

THE PRESS ACT.

THE MORAL DANGER.

(BY K. G. MASHRUWALA.)

There cannot be any society which does not recognise any restraint on freedom of speech. Every society finds itself in a position, which renders it absolutely necessary to subject this right to limitations. The manner, however, in which this restraint is exercised indicates the degree of civilization attained by that society. The more enlightened society has recourse to moral force for restraining abuse of the gift of speech, as indeed, of all powers with which man has been blessed by Providence. That moral force itself is wielded in a number of ways. One is that of moral persuasion of the individual abusing his gift. The greatest success in the exercise of that force is reached, when the offender, convinced of his guilt, repents and makes voluntary amends for the injury inflicted by him by his transgression. That persuasion, again, may be brought about by raising in the offender a clear conception of his duty to be true and just; or it may arise from a belief in the stern of punishment and reward by the Divine Power either in this life or after death.

The exercise of this moral force gradually gives rise in the society to a standard of morality, to which most individuals, by a force of habit, conform. A progressive civilization must show a progressive rise in the moral standard of the people.

There are always in society a few individuals, who have a defective perception of what is moral, just as there are always some, who have a defective perception of light, sound, etc. In what way should a state protect itself against such defectives? Just as we cannot allow a short-sighted man to become a motor-driver, or a hard-of-hearing man to be telephone-operator, so can we not allow a morally deficient individual to make an abuse of his power of speech by slandering others, or of his power of hand by seizing another's property? In what way shall we bring home to him the necessity of self-restraint? The moral teacher says, if he smites you on your right cheek, offer him your left; if he takes away your coat offer him your hat; if he is disaffected towards you, offer him your love; this will bring home to him his sense of duty.

A society following this law would be an ideal society.

Nothing purely good nor purely bad.

But there is no society at present, which is so civilised as to feel confident of the effectiveness of moral force. For that confidence cannot exist unless the individuals themselves, as well as the society, have tested the efficacy of the moral force by a voluntary exercise of the principles of truth and justice, which necessarily involve acts of self-denial—a thing unknown in the modern science of economics, which proclaim the contrary principle that—Increase of wants is the key to civilisation.

Most societies are in this respect in state of barbarism,—by which expression, meant not any deficiency in the knowledge of dress, food, buildings or science, but a deficiency in the moral foundation of the society. Our present condition shows that the present day great societies of the world are not only in a barbarous state, but some are actually developing the more of it.

The foundation of barbarism is physical force, as that of civilization is moral force. A barbarian upholds his right by the power of his arm, just as a "sadhu" does so by the power of his soul.

The Parsi prophet rightly says that the world is neither purely good, nor purely bad, but a mixture of both,—a mixture varying everywhere by minute degrees and shades of degrees, so that it is too complex for a correct analysis. But at particular periods of time the predominance of either the Divine or the Satanic force marks out a particular society as either civilised or barbarian. The history of the past several generations shows that the tendency of the Western nations is progressively towards the latter state, and that our own country has also been following in the same wake. For, it is a mistake to suppose that the barbarous condition is always feathery to be acceptable; on the contrary it often more alluring than the state of civilisation itself.

A Physical force Device.

The apostle of physical force raises his arm in the defence of his right; he smites the slanderer, he smites the thief; if he is a ruler, he smites the rebellious, he smites the pretender. He relies for his security, on the degree of fear he is capable of arousing amongst his opponents as well as his subjects. The basis of his strength being brute force when that power is immense, there is nothing to prevent him from using it aggressively for trampling upon the rights of others. That, at the root of imperialism, racialism, oppression, high-handedness, and all the political vices which are characteristic of the present great nations of the world.

It seems that the use of the physical force lends itself to a variety of ways, which ingenuity can devise. The most honest is that which is the bluntest. If a subject said something, which the ruler disliked, his tongue might be cut off; if he committed a theft, his hand might be severed; if he rebelled or invaded his territory, he might be made to pay for it by his life, which may be taken in such horrible manner as cruel genius can invent. In the simplest form the person feeling himself to be injured was himself his victim's judge and executioner. Later on the ruler

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from page 13.)

Name.	Appointment held.	Present scale of salary.	Whether the appointment is made to fill actual vacancies or is newly created.	Qualifications.	Remarks.
21. Mr. S. Woods Hill	Temporary Engineer under covenant. Consulting Architect to Government	Rs. 1,550-50-1,750. Agreement for 5 years on terms and conditions fixed by Secretary of State.	Against existing vacancy	Is an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects and previous to war, practised at 8, Clifford's Inn, Temple Bar. Originally he was a pupil of the late Thomas W. Cutler, F.R.I.B.A., F. San. L., and he supplemented this training at the Architectural Association in Paris where he studied for two years for the <i>Priz de Rome</i> (Decorative section), gaining a premium in that section. Was also a Lieutenant of Engineers with 4½ years' war service. Was also a premiated competitor in the London Country Hall Competition, and was awarded 200 guineas.	Appointed in England
22. Mr. H. Hamill	Educational Department	Rs. 500-50-1,000	Do	M. A. (Ireland).	
23. Mr. W. E. G. Solomon	Educational Department	Rs. 750-25-1,250	Do	Took the highest award at Sir Arthur Cope's School for figure composition and for drawing from the nude, the latter awarded by Sargent; passed the Entrance Examination for the Royal Academy Schools; went through the full curriculum there (5 years). Besides Painting, qualified in Perspective Drawing and Anatomy and attended the courses of Sculpture, Architecture, Chemistry, etc., under eminent Professors. Took highest awards of Royal Academy in Painting and a Gold Medal and travelling scholarship.	
24. Capt. T. H. O. Collings	Additional Land Acquisition Officer for the City of Bombay	Rs. 1,200 plus Rs. 100 conveyance allowance.	Newly created.	Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects; practised as Architect Surveyor and valuer, 1907-14, in England.	All these officials served in the war, several being wounded.
25. Capt. J. F. Calder	Temporary Forest Officer	Rs. 800	Do	Technical training at Heriot Watt College and Agricultural College, Edinburgh (practical Forestry). Holds certificates of Board of Education and City of Guilds of London.	
26. Capt. W. Day Lovell	Do	Rs. 800	Do	Practical experience of Forestry and Timber trade with Government and with commercial firm.	
27. Lieut. W. J. Sagar	Do	Rs. 800	Do	Representative of London Timber firm in England and Russia.	
28. Capt. Shannon	Do	Rs. 600-50-800	Do	Two and a half years in Political Department in Kathiawar.	
29. Capt. Charles Beaupre Bell Glee		Rs. 650		Appointed by the Secretary of State.	
30. Capt. Walter Nigel Dunlop	Indian Civil Service	Rs. 650	Against existing vacancy	Appointed by the Secretary of State	All these officials served in the war, several being wounded.
31. Lieut. H. L. Shoveller	Second Collector of Income Tax, Bombay	Rs. 1,000-50-1,500 per mensem.	Do	Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants (with honours in examination), experience 1906-1914 in audit, accountancy, banking and financial work in London.	
32. Capt. H. C. B. Mitchell	Registrar of Companies and Secretary, Auditors' Council, Bombay, and to do mensem. Duties of Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns and Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay. Acts also as Administrator-General and Official Trustee.	Rs. 1,200-50-1,800 per mensem. Rs. 800 per mensem. Acting allowance Rs. 500 per mensem.	Do	Solicitor, 1908-14 with Messrs. Freshfield, Solicitors to the Bank of England, London.	
33. Capt. W. G. Wishart	Mechanical Engineer in the Department of Industries.	Rs. 1,000 per mensem.	Newly created	B.Sc. Edinburgh. 1906-10 apprenticeship with Messrs. Douglas and Grant. Taught Engineering at University of Birmingham and in South Africa.	

THE PRESS ACT.

(Continued from previous page.)

became the judge and executioner in all cases, including those in which he himself was concerned.

The old ruler made no pretensions of governing in accordance with the will of the people. He needed no authority save his own will for the justification of his sentence. Or, indeed, if he did rely on authority it was through God that he claimed it. But this, too, was found unpalatable to the people. So the physical force has come to be exercised through variety of what are termed, constitutional governments.

Basis of Deception.

The mere form of a Government cannot make the governance wise or just. A rule by majority may as much deny God, as that by an individual or a few. It is, in every case, the sense of truth and justice prevailing in the governing body as much as in individuals that matters.

However, constitutional government having made itself acceptable to the sentiment of the people, it became the means of wielding the physical force. The constitutional State does not pretend to do anything arbitrarily; it justifies every thing on what is called, "Law," and does everything to make its act, which might otherwise be entirely despotism to conform that "Law." It persuades itself into believing that a compromise could be entered into which truth and justice, by going through process of Law. It is this Law, which is the parent of the present day brute-force of the State.

The Press Act is one of these Laws. As ever sort of deception upon others ultimately as in self-deception, so it must be with the Law. It makes the ruler miss his mission. He considers himself to be serving the society by faithful compliance to the provisions of Law, though he might all the time be ruining the State. He deceives himself in the belief that he is a conscientious governor, doing every act on the authority of Law, though he might shudder at the results those acts.

Again, this Law is the child of hypocrisy, a inhabitant of the seventh hell, according to Mahomedans. They make both the ruler as the people do all those things, which, if their conscience were awake they would not do, by which they do perform by simply disavow the boundaries of the Law, thus coming to see that they do not let their foot fall within the boundary. The consequence is that the ruler always finds the Law insufficient, and it sanctions the blunt despotism of the ruler. He also finds that the moment his physical power is on the wane or even capable of allowing escape, the Law is defied. We experience this every day in life; for in the government by Law, a person is not guilty having committed an offence, but for having brought to trial and sentenced for offence.

This is the greatest danger attending ever repressive legislation. It curses the State that passes it; it ruins materially, and still more morally, the people subjected to it; because it has no moral foundation to support it.

A JAPANESE ART EXHIBITION.

Mr. Tokokoro of the Tosa Art Studios, is exhibiting a number of Japanese pictures at the Taj Mahal Hotel. There are colour-prints from the old masters, and water colour-paintings by contemporary artists. The former are exquisite, and reveal one side of the Japanese artistic sense. They are selected mostly from the Ukiyoe, or the popular School, which was represented by such renowned artists as Hokusai, Hiroshige, and Toyokuni. The new school is worth studying for understanding the modern Japanese psychology. It proves that, although the Japanese have such remarkable art-traditions behind them, they have been thrown off their balance completely by coming in contact with Western art. The realism of contemporary Western art is displacing the idealism of Old Japan. The Japanese painters of to-day are not above painting all sorts of petty and trivial details, which their forefathers would have disdained to do. But in spite of this foreign influence over them, the Japanese artists have not lost their traditional love for painting atmospheric effects, fishes, birds, and flowers. By looking at some of these pictures, you also realize how much whistler, and perhaps even Turner owed to Japanese Art. There is also another fact which impresses itself upon you, when you are looking at this Exhibition. And that is, that the Japanese are masters of the crochique and the lacquer. And they seem to be so clever at painting porcelains, that we wonder, whether a few years later, even the French artists will be able to surpass them in this kind of work.

MEMORIAL OF PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March, 16.

An address asking for sympathetic treatment of outstanding questions connected with Turkish peace terms was presented to the Lieut.-Governor on 16th by representatives of Sajjada Mashines and Mussalmans of Punjab belonging to the rural and martial classes. The Lieut.-Governor promised to forward the address to the Viceroy with the request that it might be brought to the notice of the King-Emperor.

A scheme has been framed for construction of the Tube Railway under Hongkong in order to link-up Howrah with Calcutta. A Memorial has been submitted by Rao Sa'ib U. Rama Rao, President of the All India Sub-Assistant Surgeons Association, Madras Branch to the Salaries Committee urging that the pay of the men be raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200.

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INDIAN CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

DOMINANCE OF ENGLISH FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

INDIAN MERCHANTS MEMORANDUM

The following memorandum was submitted to the Indian Currency Committee in London by Mr. Manu Subedar, Barrister-at-Law, Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, delegated by the Government of India:—

I am putting in a memorandum supplementing what has already been submitted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and I am anxious to confine myself to the memorandum and to the points mentioned herein below rather than follow the set of questions which have been prepared by the Committee, because these questions seem to me to be prepared in such a way as to lead a witness on certain preconceived lines. From my standpoint some of them are merely academic, and others tend to go into details which would obscure the principal points which I wish to make, viz., that the currency and exchange policy pursued by the Government in the last 10 years has been most unpopular in India, that it has acted very unfavourably on Indian interests, and that the warnings uttered and criticisms offered by Indian merchants from time to time have been disregarded and their sentiments and views ignored in the past. The constitution and the manner of report given by the Chamberlain Commission caused profound disappointment in India, and the numerous emergency measures adopted by the Government of India during the years of the war and subsequently, were taken without any consultation with or without the approval of Indian commercial public opinion. Even with regard to this Committee, it has been a matter of widespread regret amongst mercantile circles that not a single Indian merchant is sitting upon it although their interests are vitally affected by any recommendation which may be made. The constitution of this Committee and their procedure were the subject of universal legitimate criticism in India, and were regarded as only the latest example of the manner in which Indian opinion and sentiment have been deliberately ignored by the authorities in the past.

Secure Indian Co-operation.

It is likely that in the examination of details the Committee may overlook what in our minds is the principal issue, viz., how far, if at all, any measures, however wisely conceived they may be, will bring about the desired results without a very extensive co-operation from the Indian mercantile community, Indian financiers, and Indian industrialists. What is called "Indian trade" in London merely refers to the European export and import houses, but it is overlooked that there is a distinct set of interest represented by Indian businessmen and industrialists, and no programme of currency or exchange policy could be either popular or could adequately safeguard the interest of India as a whole without the Government requisitioning frankly the co-operation of Indian businessmen.

Unfair Influence of the Bank of England.

What the Indian mercantile community have always resented, not merely on the grounds of sentiment, but because it actually touched at various points their interest, has been the dominance of English financial interests on the currency and exchange policy of the Government of India. The hostility of the Bank of England to the sending out of any gold to India, either from their own reserves or from the weekly shipments to London from the Continent and South Africa, has aroused a sentiment of keen regret and bitter disappointment in the mercantile circles in India. The Bank of England was anxious to hold Indian gold in the United Kingdom and to use it with the mere technical reservation of calling it "ear-marked" for India. The Bank of England have used their privileged position to secure a contract with the gold mining companies in India which is very unfair to that country and which any Government working solely for the interests of India would have disallowed.

There is a general and well-founded belief amongst the merchants in India that the Secretary of State and his financial advisers have been unable to hold their own against the pressure which is being brought upon them by the Bank of England. The influence exercised by the English joint stock banks, and the policy pursued by the Secretary of State for India has not been always to the advantage of India. These banks have used large funds belonging to India and transferred to this country by the Secretary of State under the advice of the Financial Committee and of others in excess of all legitimate requirements at this end. The London joint stock banks do not have large Indian exchange business, and they have consequently supported the policy of the Bank of England against the sending out of any gold to India, since the sending out of such gold would tend to restrict credits in London by stiffening the bank rate and the market rate of discount. They have favoured everything that would increase the financial operations of the India Office in London, and either through ignorance or through design they have favoured the policy pursued in the last 10 years to the disadvantage of Indian interests.

It is a misfortune that the standard of currency in India should be the English sovereign and not a distinctive gold coin of an equivalent value, because in the opinion of Indian merchants the British

Treasury and the Royal Mint have exercised an altogether sinister influence upon the question of a Gold Mint for India, and the Secretary of State has not been in a position to safeguard Indian interests or to respect Indian sentiment in this regard. It is distressing to note that quite recently the operations of the Gold Mint in Bombay have been suspended as the result of certain correspondence between the Royal Mint and the Government of India.

Sterling borrowing in London, the purchase of large stores in England, and various other factors have led to the concentration of India's financial operations here in a manner which has been prejudicial to our interest.

Presidency Banks.

The proposed amalgamation of the Presidency banks referred to in the issue of the "London Times", dated 20th September, 1919, cannot be welcomed by the Indian merchants in view of the persistent exclusion of Indians from the directorate of these banks, and in view of the race discrimination against Indians made in the matter of the staff and in the matter of accommodation given to business men. Nobody can have anything to say against any amalgamation merely as a matter of private business, but these institutions have been using public funds in the past, and have been favoured by the Government in numerous other respects, and they have failed to give adequate public return. Apart from this discrimination, they have failed to open branches in the interior by which the much-complained of hoarding would be reduced. There has been a great demand for change in the Presidency Banks Act, and it is known that the Government have given various facilities beyond what they were bound to give by law to these banks.

The Secretary of State should insist, and this Committee should therefore recommend, that the Indian directors on the Board should not be in a minority, and colour distinction should disappear in respect of the staff. Until these conditions are secured not a single rupee from Indian public funds should be lodged with the Presidency banks or their amalgamation.

Silver Purchase: A Public Inquiry Wanted.

Reference has been made in the body of the Chamber's representation to the grave defects in the method of silver purchase for Indian currency purposes for some years past. The constitution of the silver market in London is very unsatisfactory, the number of people in it being small, and the distinction between broker and principal being rather vague. The market has been governed largely by visible supplies in London, a factor which during the war was most uncertain and liable to manipulation. The market has shown itself most sensitive as in recent variations in the course of a day by over 3d. per ounce. It has been always against the Government of India, whose demands could be anticipated by the visible stock of rupees in India and by such official information as the connection of some of these firms of brokers and dealers with the India Office can secure them. It is a commonplace remark in the Indian bazaars that the largest additions to Indian coinage have been made at top price of silver during the last 15 years. It is a moral belief in India that everything has not been right with the silver purchases on behalf of India, and the Indian mercantile community will be gratified by a public inquiry into the silver purchases on behalf of India during the last 15 years. Time alone can show to what extent this injurious method of purchasing silver adopted by the Secretary of State and his financial advisers aided the recent rise in the value of silver. It would also be of interest to compare the price at which the unusually large amount of silver was purchased for subsidiary coinage for the United Kingdom with the price paid by the Secretary of State for India during the last five years.

In order that Indian interests can be safeguarded and Indian sentiments respected, it is essential that the decision as to how much silver should be purchased, what funds and how much should be located in England, what loans should be raised and on various other matters which are at present being determined by the Secretary of State should rest with the Government of India. Even as it is at present constituted, the Government of India cannot altogether ignore, as the Secretary of State for India has often done, the criticisms coming from Indian commercial circles. The present system is grossly unfair to India and involves a very large sacrifice of her interests from time to time to the exigencies of British financial and bullion interests. The Secretary of State has no means at present of knowing the views of Indian merchants on any question.

The Financial Committee of the India Office.

The constitution of the Finance Committee of the India Office is most unsatisfactory from our standpoint. Half its number should be made up by Indians selected solely for their knowledge of finance. If the iniquitous system of financial management from London is to continue, then the reform of the constitution of the Finance Committee should at least be carried out without delay.

Consequence of Raising the Exchange.

The raising of the exchange value of the rupee affects very adversely all classes of people in India. The farmer and the cultivator have to pay the same dues to the Government, whereas they would realise for their produce a very much smaller amount in Indian money. The incidence of taxation will thus be greater, and in some cases unbearable owing to bad seasons. The Indian producer and manufacturer is saved from catastrophe owing to difficulties of freight and other difficulties which prevent deliveries from Europe and other parts of the world. He is, however, not safe against Japan, who has been pouring in her bounty-fed and subsidised goods, capturing the markets which were formerly supplied from the United Kingdom, and other countries, and also destroying the new industrial efforts of which we are seeing the beginning in India. The export merchants lose heavily on their stock owing to the high exchange and owing to uncer-

tainities involved in regard to the future. There is little advantage on the imports, and even if there was, it is retained by the merchants and middlemen. The import commodities are not used by the bulk of the population, and the total value of imports as compared with the exports is much smaller. Any trifling advantage on the home charges is wiped out by the unwise financial operations of the India Office at this end, involving the writing down of sterling securities, the lending out of Indian money at low rates, the unduly heavy prices paid for silver and for numerous items of store and railway requirements.

The exchange remains high, amongst other things, so long as prices are allowed to go on rising in the United Kingdom by the excessive issue of Treasury Notes without any gold backing. The flow of British capital into India for industrial and other purposes has been temporarily stopped altogether, and the prosperity which would have attended that country by the use of cheap capital from the United Kingdom has been checked. Further, a high exchange gives unfair advantage to silver-using competitors of India.

Wanted declaration of policy.

All these results are aggravated by any talk of a further rise, and by the uncertainty attending the intention of the Government with regard to the future. It is imperative that there should be a declaration of policy stating clearly what the Government intend to do and what is their objective, and explaining the manner in which they propose to reach it.

There has been some misunderstanding on the remedial measures suggested by the Indian Merchants' Chamber in their representation. The Chamber suggest neither the debasement of the rupee nor inconvertible notes. Either of these would tend to cause grave discontent and an acute political feeling. What they do suggest is the stoppage of further coinage of rupees and the mintage of a new two or three-rupee coin with a smaller amount of silver, so that even if silver rose to 70d. or beyond, there would be no danger of these new coins being melted down. The ordinances by which notes have been issued against English Treasury bills should be repealed, and steps should be taken towards deflation.

Any new demand for currency should be met with gold notes, against which gold bullion or sovereigns should be kept in India, and under no circumstances in the United Kingdom, United States, or any other foreign centre.

Free Gold and Silver.

The restrictions on the private import of precious metals into India were ruinous to India, having been dictated by extraneous interests. The value of the rupee as the fifteenth part of the sovereign, and of the sovereign as equal to fifteen rupees, was fixed by law, and there were not enough valid grounds for altering it. In India it has been regarded as a distinct breach of faith. The import of gold and silver into India on private account had been very large before the war, and their reduction since, owing to unwise prohibitions, has removed one of the import items when it was most needed. Government profiteering out of gold bullion should stop, and imports by banks and others should be made free. The mint price of the sovereign, equal to fifteen rupees, should, as an early date, be restored. If there is any apprehension of rupees being exported from India, such an export should be prohibited, and the levy of a heavy export duty on the export of silver bullion may be considered.

In the meanwhile the import of silver into India should be free, and the import duty now levied should be abolished.

India Penalised.

The problem of Indian exchange causes melancholy reflections. So long as the war lasted and England wanted Indian foodstuffs, raw materials and munitions, the exchange was deliberately kept down. By restricting export of articles—some partially, others totally—care was taken to prevent a very large balance in favour of India. Indian wheat and other articles were acquired compulsorily by means of control and paid for at a price lower than the world price. Indian merchants were particularly penalised and actually paid lower than English merchants, as in the case of hides (see letter of Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy in "Bombay Chronicle"). Later, some trades, done largely by Indians, like the pearl trade, were wantonly interfered with by a total prohibition of exports. Indian trade with countries to the north-west of India and with Central Asia was paralysed by the prohibition of the export of rubles. Credits in favour of the United Kingdom were created by the £100,000,000 "gift" and the £45,000,000 war contribution, and the investment in London to the bill of funds from the Gold Standard Reserve and the Paper Currency Reserve. Wealth which India would have secured during the war was thus prevented from reaching her, and she was bled white in overt and covert manner. It was India's duty to co-operate with the United Kingdom against the common enemy, but we failed to find since the declaration of the armistice the reciprocity on which alone such co-operation could rest.

Now, when it suits the United Kingdom to become an exporter to India, the exchange is raised in an arbitrary manner and successively without any regard to India's real interest. It is our considered view that if gold had been allowed to come to India freely, the necessity for manipulating exchange would not have arisen. As it is, the whole affair has been altogether one-sided, presenting the spectacle of a rich and politically powerful country like England taking advantage of a dependent and poor country like India.

Sell back Indian Securities to India.

England has purchased more from India than she is willing to pay for, and the problem is simple enough. If it were dealt with firmly, when England was buying material from the United States, the English Government mobilised American securities and sent them across and created credits in New York. No serious attempt has been made in regard to the settlement of the large balance in favour of India, for which England must pay. The large amount of gold which arrives in London every week is allowed to go to the United

States in liquidating the debt owing to America, whereas the legal prohibition to the free import of gold into India is still continued.

The natural market for South African gold is India. The Government of India have created an artificial bar to this sale entirely in the interests of British finance.

If England is not prepared to send out commodities to India to the extent of her indebtedness, she must turn to capital items and send out securities.

Send out Gold.

No attempt has been made by the Government of India to encourage the purchase of rupee securities in London or of sterling railway securities or of industrial securities relating to tea and rubber plantations and various other concerns by Indian investors. If the problem was viewed as a serious one, the Government of India would have proceeded to make some suitable scheme towards this end, and to popularise amongst the Indian public the investment in Indian securities which were hitherto held in England. They have, however, been content to deal with the problem in a more violent manner by merely a stroke of the pen. Failing capital items like securities, England must be prepared to part with gold either from the weekly arrivals or from the Central Reserve held by the Bank of England. It is not suggested that large blocks of gold should be sent out immediately from London, but a declaration that one million pounds' worth of gold in sovereigns would be released every week by the Bank of England for India for some time would in itself tend to ease the grave situation which has arisen. This would secure among other things a serious check to or even a fall in the value of silver.

The results in England of the adoption of this expedient would not be altogether undesirable. Owing to the reduction in the central reserves, credit would tend to be restricted to a certain extent, and owing to this, the enormous rise of prices which has come about would tend to be checked. This would be all to the good from the standpoint of English labour trouble and of profiteering, against which all other efforts of the Government must come to naught.

It would tend to create a stream of export from England to the East in liquidation of the balance still outstanding, and by this natural means, worked through the price levels and the bank rate, the normal exchange would be restored before long to 1s. 4d. from the dizzy height of 2s. and over, to which it has been wantonly carried.

This is the only fair remedy which can be suggested. If this remedy is not adopted, it would be legitimate to infer that it is not the intention of the Secretary of State and his financial advisers to safeguard the interests of India whenever they conflict with those of English finance.

It would then be tantamount to the dictum that price and bank rate in India must fluctuate whichever way it suits for the time being the commercial and financial interests of the United Kingdom. This experience would be nothing new to us, but it is now more widely understood and resented in India than it ever was before.

Wanted a Central State Bank.

The Secretary of State for India has undertaken at present a task altogether beyond his ability and beyond the means in his hands. The fact that India has to pay for the Home charges is not enough to warrant the excessive interference with currency conditions and the undertaking of the responsibility for the maintenance of exchange by the Secretary of State. This responsibility he has discharged most unsatisfactorily in the past, and the much-vaunted Gold Exchange Standard has on several critical occasions absolutely broken down. Trade can take care of itself in all countries without the Government offering to do this or that for it and, the machinery that can handle the problem of financing trade best, is independent banking institutions. Since all that has happened could not, however, be wiped out in one day, the best mode of reaching suitable natural conditions would be through entrusting to a central state bank the financial operations hitherto done by the Secretary of State. On the directorate of such a central state bank there should not be less than half Indian businessmen, who would be in a position to interpret Indian sentiment and feeling with regard to currency and exchange policy.

The objections against the establishment of a state bank which existed some years ago no longer exist. Enough capital could be found in India, and what is more, all of it could be suitably employed. The Government of India have to, our regret, wantonly ignored this issue and omitted to appoint the Committee which was suggested by the Chamberlain Commission to frame the scheme of a central state bank.

Remove Funds to India in Gold.

The funds at present kept in London for the Gold Standard Reserve and the Paper Currency Reserve should be with the least possible delay transferred to India and located there and kept in gold. The trivial advantage of interest earned by securities is more than wiped out by the recurring writing-off of the capital value of these securities, and there would be new advocates now for the maintenance of these funds in the form in which they have been in the past. Their being kept in London is a matter of grave injustice to India and it should be now corrected.

The investment in English Treasury Bills from the Paper Currency Reserve should be terminated as they matured, or prior to it, by the discounting of these bills in small blocks, and the funds so secured should be transferred to India in gold at the earliest possible moment.

It may be pointed out that everything that tends to deflation in the United Kingdom and higher bank rate would lead to easier exchange conditions with India. On the other hand, the same result would be secured by the release of Government funds to the public in India through banks. The lending out of such funds from the Paper Currency Reserve under certain circumstances was recommended by the Chamberlain Commission, and urged by the various Chambers of Commerce. If there is no discrimination against Indian banks or

against Indian business-men, the Indian Merchants' Chamber would welcome this step.

The much-vaunted Gold Exchange Standard, which was called "ideal" and "scientific" by its advocates, has altogether broken down. Those who favoured its perpetuation gave much thought to the consideration of the total balance of trade against India owing to bad seasons and crises. This led them to urge the concentration of the several funds of India, particularly

the Gold Standard Reserve into London, to their investment in London in loans and securities. They did not contemplate the effects of a war or a crisis in England or a large balance of trade in favour of India. Indian feeling has been all along against this arrangement, and now that it has failed, it is hoped that steps would be taken to alter it, and a "managed" currency should give way to natural conditions.

20th September, 1919.

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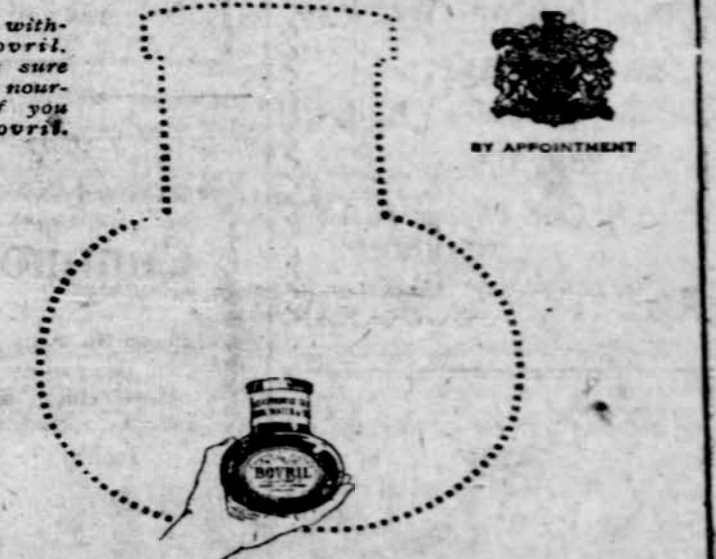
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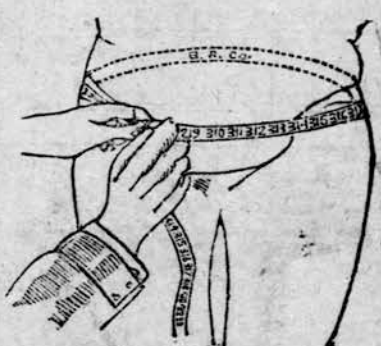
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Their Excellencies The Governor and Lady Lloyd have graciously consented to be present.

ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL PROCEEDS WILL BE DEVOTED TO
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At 4-30 p.m. the Nieuport "Nighthawk" will appear over the centre of the Race course and perform the following Evolutions.—

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6. A Series of "Jazz Rolls" just above Ground Level across the Race course.
7. A Series of "Double Rolls".
8. The "Roll" converting into a "Spin".
9. The "Loop" terminating in a Half-Roll.
10. The "Half Loop" terminating in a "Half-Roll".
11. The Sideslip.
12. "Grand Finale", comprising series of Loops, "Rolls" "Climbing Turns", "Dives", Zooms terminating in "Three Circuits" of the Race course just above ground level, a climb to 1,000 feet, and a final Dive "In Salutation" past His Excellency's Box, concluding with a "Landing" in front of the W. I. T. C. Grand Stand.

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